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August 17, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 92
Humidity

August 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 94 .. 70

8023 日一十月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Important Developments in Persia.

London, August 15.

The general military situation remains highly interesting. The village of Lysiey is still in the hands of the enemy, but the French now possess the high ground on the ridge to the south. They hold the whole of the massif and are at present working down the far side. Thirty-four thousand prisoners have been taken by the British Fourth and the French First and Third Armies and between 600 and 700 guns have been captured, of which 450 were taken by the British. The German losses since August 8 have been greater in proportion to the Allies' losses than in any previous battle. Their dead especially exceed enormously our dead. Indeed, the total Allied casualties are probably less than the prisoners we took. There is every indication that the enemy intends to fight approximately on the line now reached, except in the south, where the French possession of the Lassigny massif will compel him to retire probably behind the Divette River, a small tributary of the Oise. It will be most advantageous for the Allies if the enemy remains in the present lines, where he is most uncomfortable and suffering heavy losses. The German retreat in the Lys sector has been on a front of nine miles, to a maximum depth of two miles. Apparently his intention is to evacuate the whole of this salient in his own time. The enemy has also started to withdraw from the Sere salient north of Albert, possibly behind the Ancre to a depth of three miles. These withdrawals strengthen the impression that the enemy has abandoned the idea of an offensive in the north. Between the Oise and the Ancre the Germans have thrown in thirty-five Divisions, including fifteen from Reserve, of which eleven belong to Prince Rupprecht's armies. Prince Rupprecht now holds the front only from the sea to Albert and General Von Boehm commands the group of armies between Albert and Soissons. He is intimately acquainted with this part of the old Somme battle area.

Regarding the position in Russia, there are increasing indications of an impending German attack upon the Murman Railway. The Bolshevik force is reported to be advancing 2,000 strong from Lake Oega, while the Germans are preparing an advance upon all railroads in Finland. They are also preparing to attack Petobeng, which would give them a good embarking base. The Bolshevik rearwards are retiring before us in the Archangel district. They are committing every atrocity upon the inhabitants and are endeavouring to burn bridges and holding up our advance. However, we have pushed on to north of Obsseryaya, which is a hundred miles south of Archangel. We landed a detachment at Onega Bay and are endeavouring to intercept the Bolshevik retreat from Archangel. There is little doubt that they have got German officers. We have also despatched another detachment to work up the Drina towards Kotlas, which is 260 miles south-east of Archangel. The situation in the remainder of Russia is most obscure and it is not even known for certain whether M. Lenin and M. Trotsky have fled. There has been no definite news recently about the Czechoslovaks but there is a disquieting report that the Bolsheviks are transferring troops to the Volga front and have inflicted a severe check on the Czechoslovaks. It is impossible to confirm this. There is every possibility that General Alexieff and the Cosack General Danekin will be able to join hands with the Czechoslovaks. General Alexieff has a considerable force of Don and other Cosacks, all of whom are reliable.

Important developments, which obviously cannot be discussed, are occurring in Persia and on the Caspian Sea. It is permissible to say that British troops from Bagdad have advanced to the southern shore of the Caspian, meeting no opposition except from certain tribesmen. A detachment of these troops was conveyed by steamer to Baku and is now assisting the Armenians in defending Baku against the Turks. The Allied force in Baku, comprising Armenians, Russians and others, is under the Russian General Dukachiev, who is opposing the Turks. Neither side possesses artillery worth speaking of.

The British at Baku.

London, August 16.

In connection with the striking announcement of the arrival of a British force at Baku, it appears that the advance to the Caspian from Bagdad was begun in February and there is already a considerable British force in north-west Persia. The advance was unopposed except by Jangali tribesmen, who are in league with the Turks and Bolsheviks. These were easily overcome and the Caspian was reached through mountainous country, with bad roads, scarce supplies and in face of great hardships.

AMERICA'S MILITARY POLICY.

To Win in the West.

London, August 16.

According to R. uter's correspondent at Washington, reporting in the Senate on the Man Power Bill extending the Draft ages from 18 to 45, Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, quoted General Maroh, Chief of Staff, as saying that it was the duty of the United States to send to France enough men to win the war in the west. The Committee's report reveals that the war programme provides for eighty divisions of over three million men being in France next June, with eighteen divisions more in training.

To Force the Issue.

London, August 16.

According to R. uter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Baker told the Senate's Military Committee that President Wilson's policy calls for the concentration of American forces on the Western Front, including Italy. The theory of the fighting in future is that we must force the issue and win on the Western Front.

Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee, referring to President Wilson's policy, said:—"We decline to be diverted from the policy that the military programme be centred in France."

General March said:—"We can win the war, but how long it will take depends exactly on what we do. If we put a small force over there we are playing Germany's game. I believe that with an American army of four millions in France under one Commander-in-Chief, we can go through the German line wherever we please."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

MARSHAL FOCH'S SCHEME EXPLAINED.

Many Changes in the German Command.

London, August 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The Canadians captured Damary and Puvilliers. We also advanced south-east of Royat, taking prisoners in both operations. Our patrols north of Albert were all day in contact with the enemy. There was local fighting at a number of points. Our patrols were also active in the Vieux Berquin sector and we progressed south-west of the village, taking prisoners. We successfully raided north-west of Locon, inflicting casualties. There is hostile artillery fire on the Kemmel-Ypres front. Enemy aviation has decreased. We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on Peronne, Oisel, Engel Damp, and Brags Dook. We destroyed twenty-two aeroplanes and drove down six out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing. Our night-fliers dropped thirty tons of bombs with good effect on the Somme bridges, Peronne, Douai, and Cambrai Railways. We brought down an enemy night-flier in flames. One British machine is missing."

French Capture Two Farms.

London, August 16.

A French communiqué states:—"As the result of a local operation, we made some progress in the wooded massif between the Mats and the Oise. North-west of Ribecourt we captured Attache Farm and Monolith Farm, both being energetically defended. We took some prisoners."

Marshal Foch's Scheme Revealed.

London, August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 15, states:—"General Humbert received correspondents and summed up Marshal Foch's manoeuvre as follows:—"The Fourth British and First French armies were to attack simultaneously in the general direction of Amiens and Roye Road. At the right moment the Third French Army would intervene, pushing in the direction of Roye, when the Germans, menaced by envelopment, would be forced to retreat, our general objective being to drive him back between Amiens and the Oise. General Humbert was to be allowed to attack after the Germans were reeling under the blow of General Danabey's and General Rawlinson's armies, by moving reinforcements into the sector between Montdidier and the Somme. The operation resulted as Marshal Foch had foreseen. General Humbert attacked at dawn on the 10th instant the thinly-held German line, which was incapable of resistance. The Germans had taken the precaution of evacuating the Montdidier and Assin Villers salient. General Humbert, finding the resistance weaker than was expected, pressed on in the direction of Roye. The situation developing rapidly, a change of plan was feasible and it was no longer necessary for General Humbert to advance in the direction of Roye. Therefore on the 11th inst. he swung the left round so that the whole line fronted east instead of north-east and began the battle which resulted in the capture of the key points of the Thiescourt massif. On the 12th inst., the enemy received reinforcements and began to offer most obstinate resistance. Further German Divisions had been brought to the line of the Thiescourt Hills which did not surrender without hard fighting."

German Army Changes.

London, August 16.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 15th inst., states:—"In the German High Command, sacrifices are apparently being made to German public opinion. General Von Madra, who opposed General Gouraud in Champagne, has apparently been replaced by the Saxon General von Orlowitz, while General von Boehm has been appointed Chief of the new Army group, including General von Hutier's Eighteenth Army and General von Marwitz's Second Army on both banks of the Somme and the region of Lessigny and Thiescourt hills. General von Boehm is credited with snatching the German Army from disaster after General Mangin's attack on July 18. It is his role to accept the responsibility of failures like the Malmaison battle last October and the retreat from the Marne this year. His immediate business is to take the discredit of the next unpleasant episode between the Somme and the Oise, which the German High Command expects at no distant date."

VICTORY NOT ENOUGH.

International System Must be Rebuilt.

London, August 16.

The Government gave a dinner in London last night in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the International Food Supply Committee. It was mentioned that the Committee had already voted supplies to the value of a hundred millions for the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, who presided, said that the immense strain on the nations in partnership could only be met by a complete pooling of resources. He expressed confidence that their united efforts would lead to victory, but victory was not enough. The international system must be rebuilt, hence the vast majority were passionate believers in a League of Nations which he believed could be ultimately built upon an organisation like the Food Supply Committee.

CANADA'S FORCE FOR SIBERIA.

London, August 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, Brigadier Elmley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been appointed to the command of the Canadian contingent of the Allies' Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

London, August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that there are indications of improved prospects in the Dominion wheat crop, which is now likely to approximate last year's.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

Further Successful British Attacks.

London, August 15.

The Air Ministry reports:—"In addition to the operations which were carried out on the 13th inst., we attacked Thionville and destroyed two aeroplanes. Three British machines did not return. We attacked aerodromes and railways on the night of the 13th inst. and all our machines returned."

The Air Ministry reports:—"Our airman successfully attacked sidings and the station at Offenbuck, directly hitting the railway. In heavy fighting we destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrolled. All our aeroplanes returned. Night-fliers attacked an aerodrome, blast-furnaces, railways, sidings and various other targets. All returned."

PARIS AGAIN RAIDED.

London, August 16.

A Paris official message states that an air-raid alarm was given at 11.52. Enemy aeroplanes furiously bombed and dropped several bombs in the Paris district. There were some casualties and some damage. The "all-clear" signal was given at 12.32.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

REVIEW OF WAR SITUATION.

Paris, Aug. 15.

A Havas message says:—"Under constant pressure from General Humbert's troops between the Matz and Oise the Germans have been forced to relinquish their hold on Ribecourt and are falling back along the Oise river. They had made desperate efforts to cling to the town, owing to the immense importance of its situation on the Compiegne railway to Noyon but in vain. Figures as taken from the official reports of captures made since July 18, the date of Marshal Foch's counter-blow in the Marne salient, up to August 13 are 70,000 prisoners and 1,700 guns. This is the greatest total of captures made by the Allies during the war in such a short period."

West of Bapaume, following his withdrawal at Hebuterne on the British front, the enemy has evacuated other advanced positions in the neighbourhood.

The Italians have been carrying out large-scale raids on their front, keeping the enemy on the alert and preventing him detaching troops to France.

Not only Germany's difficulties and defeats in the West have to be considered, but also the new trouble which is breaking out in Russia, where the Bolsheviks are tottering. Ukraine is in revolt and the German plans are shattered.

Great uneasiness is showing itself in the German press which complains that Germany can no longer make certain of victory.

It is disclosed that British, French and Japanese troops have now landed at Vladivostok.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, Aug. 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Severe local fighting on the night of Wednesday was to our advantage eastward of Ribecourt. The line was advanced slightly in this neighbourhood and a British patrol rushed a post northward of Albert. Between Albert and Ayette patrols were active all night and maintained close touch with the enemy. Further progress was made at a number of points, prisoners and machine-guns being taken. We repulsed raiders at night-time south-eastward of Amas and near Merville. The enemy's artillery is active eastward of Robecq and in the Scherpenberg sector. The total number taken prisoner by the British Fourth Army since the morning of August 8 is now 21,844 and by the French First Army 8,500, totalling 30,344, on the Montdidier-Albert front."

A wireless German official message states:—"We repulsed off repeated attacks southward of Meris and also repulsed attacks northward of Amiens-Roye road and southward of the Avre."

UTILITY OF ENEMY DELIBERATIONS.

Amsterdam, Aug. 15.

Commenting on the Emperor Karl's visit to Main Headquarters "Vorwärts" dwells on the utility of deliberations aimed at the solution of Eastern problems, unless an overwhelming German victory in the West is obtainable, at which it expresses doubt. The paper utters a warning against manufacturing kingdoms and states which might react against their creators. It declares the miserable Brest Litovsk peace to be not worth the bones of a single German soldier.

PRICE OF SILVER FIXED.

London, Aug. 13.

A Treasury order fixed the maximum price of silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom at 48 3/4d. per standard ounce. The Shanghai exchange is above parity, indicating that the Chinese demand is likely to increase. It is believed that some supplies will be secured from San Francisco, but insufficient to meet requirements.

London, Aug. 12.

The price of silver is unchanged and has been fixed by Government as the maximum price.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

Aiming at a Gold Standard.

London, August 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Government "for the convenience of international trade and to pave the way to the adoption of a gold standard" has decided to issue

gold notes through the banks nominated by the Currency Bureau. The Government is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a loan of twenty million yen in connection therewith.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

POLICE COURT CASES.

A Magistrate and Press Reports.

At the Magistracy this morning, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe made a statement with regard to Press reports of cases.

He said that as Mr. Goldring, the solicitor concerned in the particular case he wished to refer to, was in Court he would like to mention the question of inaccurate reporting of cases in Court, of which a certain amount had been said and published in the newspapers. "I should first like to say that when I mentioned two days ago that I had seen the reporter of the Daily Press and said that I was satisfied that he was doing his best to report accurately, I did not wish to imply that all the other papers did not do their best. I have also received a complaint from the Manager of the South China Morning Post, and he asks me in fairness to him whether I could not make a few remarks on the subject of the case which I was dealing with at the time—the murder of an amah. The Manager forwards me a copy of what appeared in the paper at the time and complains that Mr. Goldring made certain statements on it, which, he maintains, were just as inaccurate perhaps as his own paragraph. He draws attention to the words "terrible blow and apparent." Well, I must state definitely that the report of the South China Morning Post on this occasion was undoubtedly inaccurate and, on the other hand, I must also definitely state that Mr. Goldring, in quoting from this report, was also inaccurate."

Mr. Goldring:—"I was, but I was substantially correct."

His Worship:—"The only point that I wish to make now is that in the future I hope, as a result of what has been said, that the reporters will endeavour to obtain as accurate reports as they can and that any member of the bar or solicitor having any reason to complain should in future bring a copy of the newspaper with him and read the report and then comment on it. I think that will avoid any question arising as to the report of any individual being misquoted."

Mr. Goldring:—"Quite so, and in the ordinary course of events I should have done so, but on this particular occasion I did cite from memory. I noticed very much to my surprise that the original account of the occurrence was very inaccurate and I spoke entirely from memory and in using the words "terrible apparent" I was wrong."

His Worship:—"There is no doubt that the report was inaccurate."

Mr. Goldring:—"It came as such a surprise to me, when I heard the evidence, that I proceeded to comment without a copy of the paper. I appreciate exactly the value of bringing a newspaper report and I would have done, only I was so surprised that I quoted from memory."

His Worship:—"I think that covers the matter."

Mr. Goldring:—"I do not wish to draw from my comment that the paper's report was inaccurate and I simply withdrew the words "terrible apparent."

His Worship:—"I think we are all agreed that there was undoubtedly an inaccuracy and that in order to avoid the danger of misquoting there should be the report so-called read. Then all will be quite clear. This concluded the matter."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sale of Nassop Hall.
Nassop Hall, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, formerly the seat of the Earls of Newburgh, and more recently owned by the late Mr. Charles Stephen Leslie, of Balquhain Castle, Aberdeenshire, has been sold, privately to Mr. Borel, of London. During recent years there have been several claimants to the property and much litigation has resulted.

German Banks' Debt of £970,454.
The indebtedness of the German banks to the Bank of England on May 31 last was £970,454, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently. There was, he added, no foundation for the suggestion that the German banks in this country were carrying on business. The question of opening after the war was another matter. At the end of the war any country could open banks here, unless the law was altered, and none could say what the decision on that point would be.

Brazil Sends German Ships to France.
When Brazil declared war against Germany there were many German vessels in Brazilian ports. Of those taken possession of by the Brazilian authorities, 30 were chartered to France. The Germans did their best to render them useless, but only partially succeeded, as some of the steamers have been repaired and delivered to the French, and the others, according to the report of the Brazilian Navy Department, will be handed over shortly.

Government Clerks' £1 Bonus.
Government male writers and clerks, in view of the continued rise in the cost of living, have had their war bonus increased to £1. There are also to be proportionate increases for overtime. Those who benefit are:—Clerks at Woolwich Arsenal Dockyard, Edfield Park Royal, Farnborough, Shiffield, and those working under Ordnance Factories Regulations and under the statutory orders of the Army Ordnance Department. Under the Admiralty the award includes dockyards, victualling yards, and ordnance department clerks in first second and third grades; dockyard writers, and second grade pensioner clerks and time-keepers.

60,000 Civil Servants Taken
Describing an interview he had the previous day, Alderman Swales, chairman of Bristol Tribunal, said recently that Sir Auckland Geddes told him he had settled down to try to meet the urgent need for men for a year or two longer, and he expected the tribunals to do the same. Sir Auckland also said he was aware of the public feeling about calling up the older men while the younger men remained, but some youngsters men were essential to the provision of munitions and could not be removed to the fighting forces until the older men could do their work. Parallel to the call to the older men would be the call to the younger ones. There were, he added, about 60,000 fewer men in Government departments than three years ago. No industry had been more denuded of Grade 1 men. "Sir Auckland appears to think that our work as a tribunal is by no means near completion," the speaker added.

Control of the Press.
It is reported that the Japanese Government has under contemplation a scheme for establishing a Press Bureau in the Home Department. The official regulations covering the projected institution are said to have already been drafted. The chief object of the new Bureau is to facilitate business relating to the publication of official reports and censorship of the Press in connection with news bearing on the expedition and military operations of the Allied forces in Siberia. Hitherto censorship of such articles has been made by the Foreign Office, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Home Department separately, and by the establishment of the Press Bureau uniformity of censorship in the publication of official reports is aimed at. It is stated that the officials in the Bureau will be drawn from the various Departments hitherto concerned in such work.

A HONAN SUMMER RESORT.

Delights of Mountain Divide.

The Ohikungshan correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writing on July 31, says:—It is a long trail from Peking to Canton, and about as far from Sianfu to Shanghai, yet from these four ends of China people have congregated in this popular mountain resort this season, as well as from all the intervening provinces. This sanatorium is situated in the border mountains of south Honan. Its accessibility is one of its many desirable features, for it is less than an hour's chair ride to the top of the mountain, from the railway station of Sianfu, on the Peking-Hankow line. This station is but five hours' journey by rail north of Hankow, and as the railway authorities sell summer tourist tickets to Sianfu at reduced rates the expense of travelling to Ohikung is comparatively little.

Round trip tickets, from Hankow, second class, good for eight months in the summer, are only \$6.30. A chair with four bearers up the hill costs less than \$1 the trip, and living on the mountain is proportionately cheap. There is a good mail service, managed by the Honan Postal authorities, with three collections and two deliveries daily. There are two trains daily from the south and two from the north, running between Peking and Hankow.

The climate is much drier than that of the mountain resorts usually, probably due to the fact that the dry Honan plateau begins at this point, stretching north for hundreds of miles. The climate this month has been normal, yet though there was rain on nine different days, mostly showery weather, there was only one day when blue sky was not in evidence. The maximum temperature in the shade on the hottest day this month was 82 degrees, the minimum 62 degrees, while the mean temperature was 73 degrees. The sunsets have been magnificent, better than I remember seeing elsewhere in China; and this, together with the scenery and the coolness, have so far made an ideal summer.

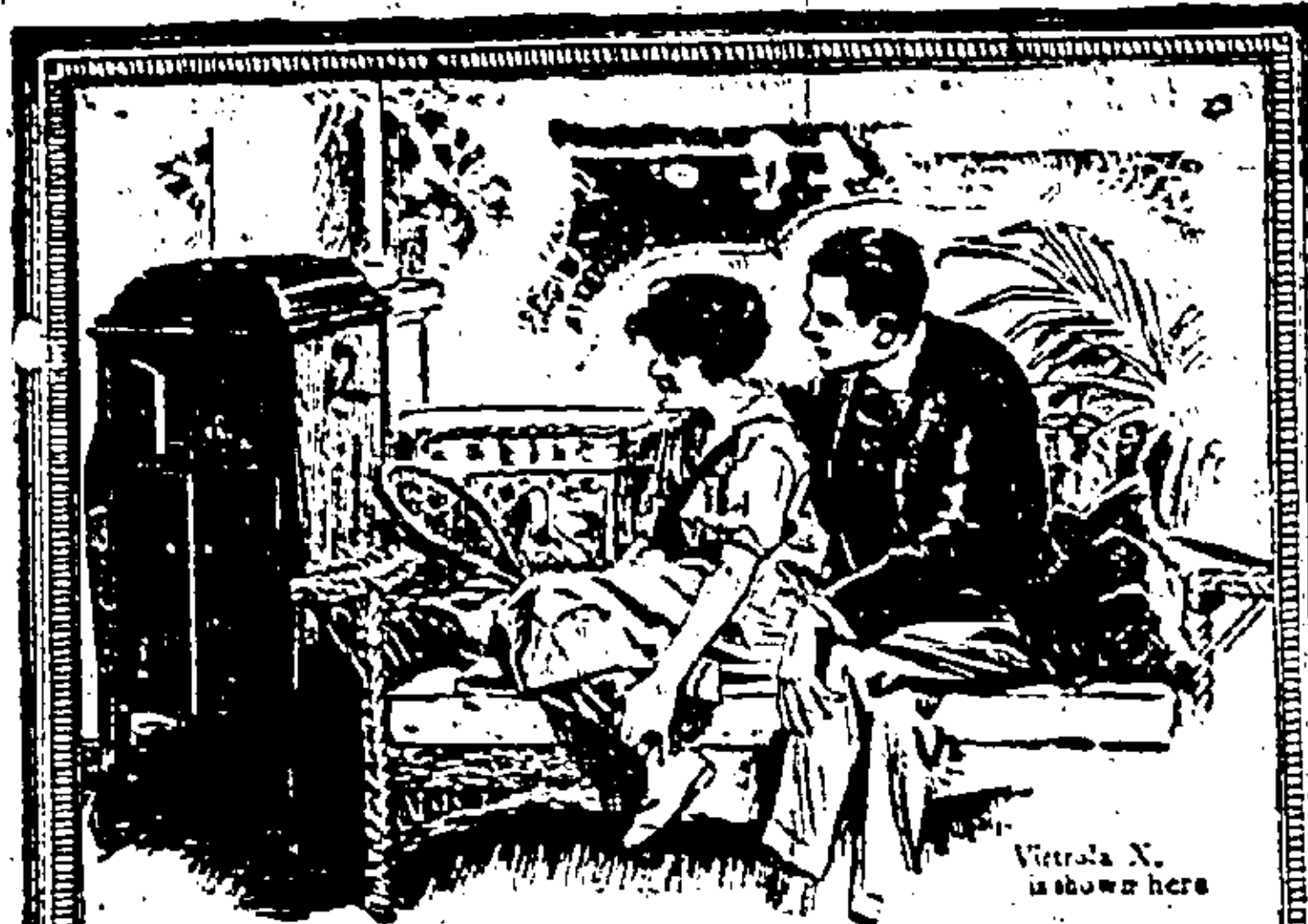
One thing that has made it better than usual has been the fact that no Germans are residing here this summer, except a very small number of German missionaries in the missionary valley. Last year over 100 Germans were residing in the business community valley, and they so spread themselves over the hills that one seemed to meet them everywhere. This year the Hankow business community very energetically dealt with the matter, with the result that the Germans were cleared out of the Business Valley. It may seem uncharitable, but most of us I presume are grateful to the Hankow community for so effectively ridding Ohikung of the German nuisance.

It means a permanent removal, for the houses they once occupied as tenants of the Chinese Government, are now in the hands of tenants of Allied nationality, and they cannot be unwillingly removed from their bungalows, provided their rates are paid. If the Germans come in here again after the war, they can do so only by building new bungalows.

This summer resort is divided into two sections: the Business Valley, and the Missionary Valley, with Chinese Government regulations so strict that a member of either group has so far not been allowed to reside in the section of the other group. No Chinese were allowed to build or reside in the section.

Several wealthy Chinese have been casting longing eyes on this sanatorium, and some have recently built bungalows on the outskirts of the concession. In view of this, and also because the remaining valley is too limited for the number who desire summer cottages here, the Honan Government authorities are arranging an extension, which shall be open to all classes of Chinese and foreigners and shall be entirely under government control. The regulations are now being framed, and ought to be made public in the course of a month or so. No one seems to know what the conditions will be, but very probably a perpetual ground rental will be paid by the tenant, who will build his own

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house on the land, without the government being the landlord of his dwelling, as in the case of the Business Valley bungalows.

The extension proposed takes in the hills adjoining north, and comprises some of the highest peaks of this range, with hundreds of very fine building sites. In time a new road from the centre direct to the railway station will be opened, which will be a great convenience, as at present the road to the extension will have to be in a round about way through the older parts of the sanatorium. One objection to the extension will be the deficiency of water in that vicinity but it is hoped this may be remedied in time.

For the Missionary Valley, this year is a record one in point of numbers. Many new houses have been erected, most of them with red tile roofs and of more picturesque type than the older houses, thus brightening the valley in a striking manner. Social functions, endless sales of work from various industrial missions, and a continuous stream of committee meetings keep one busy from morning to night.

On July 4 the American Missionaries kept Independence Day in proper form, by a concert programme, patriotic speeches, refreshments, and games, to all of which the missionary community as a whole were invited. One is glad to note among the Americans a determination to help on the war. Last year in certain quarters now and again one detected pro-German sympathies. This year the feeling is much better, and although one would like to see a little more pro-Ally warmth, as there is between the British and French for instance, yet, as some

one said, although not altogether pro-Ally they are decidedly pro-American, as far as the war is concerned. The other will come in time. One hopeful sign is that on Sunday, August 4, a special Commemorative Service is to be held, marking the beginning of the fifth year of the War. Two British and two American missionaries are to conduct the service, representing Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches.

A fortnight ago a very helpful general conference was held. Besides some of the local missionaries, the leaders were Bishop Rools of Hankow, and Dr. Frank K. Sanders, Director of the Board of Missionary Preparation of North America. Besides his meetings dealing with missionary preparation, Dr. Sanders gave four most illuminating lectures on periods of Old Testament history. Having been professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in Yale for 19 years, and later president of Washburn College, Dr. Sanders was well-fitted to deal with his subject, and his lectures were certainly appreciated.

Perhaps the greatest need of this sanatorium is a suitable Assembly Hall. The Business Valley has its club which is a pleasant rallying centre, but it has no hall sufficiently large for a great gathering. In the Missionary Valley there is a small hall in connection with the school for foreign children, conducted by the American Lutherans, but this is anything but adequate for the needs of the community. Besides this, there is a small Lutheran church, where up to the present all services and meetings of a religious nature have been held, but it is not half large

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Government Muddle.
A firm of engineers doing Government work recently received a letter saying: "We regret to inform you that we are unable to accept your tender for aluminium poles." As no one in the firm knew of any recent correspondence on such a matter the files were searched back for several months. It was then discovered that nearly a year ago a tender had been sent in, had been accepted, and the work completed and paid for. In the department responsible for the blunder the subject of aluminium poles is now a very tender one.—E.

German Officers Escape.
Six German officers and a private interned at the prison camp at Nishima, Niho Maru, Atsuga, Hiroshima Prefecture, escaped on the evening of the 1st instant at about eight o'clock, say the *Japan Chronicle*. The guards immediately gave chase, and though three of the men were soon overtaken, the other four fled into the hills. The guards, assisted by retired soldiers and members of the local Young Men's Association, searched the hills, and at about 10 o'clock three of the refugees were captured on the beach. The other prisoner ran into the sea and began to swim, but he was also soon caught.

enough for the summer meetings. A committee is now working upon this matter, and has just about concluded an agreement for a hall site, at a central point on one of the most beautiful ridges. The hall they intend erecting, is to seat 700 people, and is to have a library and committee rooms in the basement. Pledges and subscriptions are now being received by the committee for the hall, which it is estimated will cost about \$10,000. It is not intended to have a very ostentatious building, but something plain and substantial, sufficiently good to stand mountain conditions, and sufficiently large for the general use of the rapidly growing community.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The annual reports of the District Officer in whose care the affairs of the New Territory lie, without fail prove to be very engrossing. Those in the Colony who have followed developments on the peninsula have seen some wonderful strides made, and a good deal of very creditable work accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned, but more especially to the villagers themselves, who are perfectly content under British rule, appreciating in a very large measure the advantages they enjoy as compared to those they would receive were they resident in Chinese territory. That this is true is demonstrated by the fact that an increasingly large number of Chinese are flocking into the New Territories to enjoy the privileges of British rule, which offers them a haven of peace and security to which they have not been accustomed in their own land. Another fact which shows how deeply they appreciate the advantages obtainable is that that very few of those who have become domiciled in the New Territories, where they have come to know prosperity as they never knew it before, seldom return to the precarious existence which was theirs before they came over the border.

Despite the fact that the farmers in the New Territory during the past year experienced loss owing to the poor rice crops, the District Officer is able to show in his annual report that conditions, taken as a whole, are fairly good. He even shows that the standard of living among the poorer class of people has considerably improved. While there is a diminished source of wealth, due to a certain extent to the fact that fewer emigrants are returning from foreign countries, this is offset largely by the improved communications which have been established and which have been responsible for the opening up of new channels for making money, an opportunity of which the villagers apparently have not been slow to take advantage. In this respect we may confidently expect that with the construction of the roads now rapidly nearing completion, a great development of the New Territories will follow, with the result that the villagers will enjoy even more prosperity than they do at present. Better roads running from Kowloon to the district are sure to be the outcome of nothing but good, and we can safely predict that the day will come when the New Territories will be of tremendous importance to the Colony. We learn from the report that lead and wolfram mines are in full swing, and there is every possibility that one long other mines will be discovered bearing rich deposits of precious metal which will prove of enormous value to the development of Hongkong's trade. There appears to be little doubt that the New Territories will eventually become great fields of industry, very important adjuncts to the Colony.

An interesting item in the report is that Hakkas still continue to fatten themselves at the expense of the Punti population. The District Officer does not state the reason of this—whether they show more initiative and enterprise, or whether their influence is due solely to ill-gotten wealth by robbery. That there are plenty of bad characters among the Hakkas is borne out by the fact that there is an increasingly large number of these undesirable who make their way to the New Territories from China and live by robbery and other nefarious means. The District Officer voices the hope that before long means will be found of curtailing the lawless practices of these undesirable additions to the population. Everyone who is interested in the New Territories and the inhabitants there will heartily second this wish, for, taken as a whole, the villagers are a law-abiding and peace-loving people who seek nothing more than that they should be allowed to follow their avocations quietly. They are a hard-working folk, content with little, and it is to be regretted that they should suffer from the machinations of the rowdy element from Chinese territory who come over here on pillaging. While it is almost an impossibility to keep track of all the bad characters from China, it is sincerely to be hoped that means will shortly be found which will prove effective in some degree in putting an end to their lawlessness. In spite of some adverse circumstances which have been experienced in the New Territories, the lot of the inhabitants appears to have been fairly pleasant. It is satisfactory to record that the collection of revenue has presented little or no difficulty, which all points to the fact that the farmers, besides having done quite well for themselves, are a contented people.

A Strange Attitude.

We notice that the latest declaration of the South China leaders is in regard to America's intention to assist China financially, and, curiously enough, it takes the form of disapproval of that desire. If there is one country in the world that stands in need of financial help, that country is assuredly China. What really is at the bottom of the business is that the Canton malcontents consider that the only lawfully recognised central authority in China is an illegal body and that therefore the American assistance is being given to one section of the country. Indeed, we are assured that the South-Western leaders "will see that no more financial assistance is given by foreigners to one section of China against another." How they are to accomplish their purpose we have not the remotest idea. Side by side with this statement of intentions is the assertion that confidence is felt in the American people whose efforts to make the world safe for democracy. That is something admitted, anyhow, but what we cannot understand is why these Southern agitators do not see that the other Allied nations are just as eager to uphold the same lofty ideals and that they are not likely to allow democracy to be over-riden in China any more than they will permit it to be suppressed in other lands. If these Kuomintang gentry will but get the habit of looking facts in the face and casting aside parochial ideas from their minds, they may yet learn that in the Allied nations they can find their best and truest friends.

Shanghai's Need.

It will be seen from an extract from the Shanghai Medical Officer's report which we publish elsewhere to-day that the need is being expressed in the Northern Settlement for a conveniently located health resort, where ample bathing facilities and an abundance of fresh air are available, and where, in addition to hotels and bungalows, there should be convalescent homes and sanatoria connected with the Shanghai hospitals. It is urged that such a site should be found on a convenient island "in blue water." The idea appears a most admirable one, for there is no doubt that Shanghai could well do with such a spot. Unlike Hongkong, Shanghai does not possess these bathing facilities which make life in the summer bearable and which undoubtedly conduce to good health. The surrounding country is flat and the muddy Whangpoo anything but inviting, while the heat in summer is decidedly more intense than in the case here. There is, of course, the big compensation of a winter which is far more allied to home conditions than is our own cold season, but the one thing needed is a really good health resort for the hot days of summer, and the ideal pointed in this connection by the Health Officer is one worth aiming at in the interests of the health of the big European population.

Hongkong's Advantage.

Incidentally, it is worth noticing that Hongkong has close at hand a spot which might easily be developed into something of the kind desired in Shanghai and which could prove a most attractive place at which local residents might at week-ends and on other occasions seek a change from the monotony of continued residence in Hongkong. We refer to Dumbell Island. In recent years, this "little island" has been growing in popularity, but what is needed is for a progressive policy to be followed in developing it. Quite a few Hongkong people have learned to appreciate its attractions, and we hear that a happy life is led there by those fortunate enough to be able to spend intermittent holidays on the island. Indeed, the sight on the bathing beaches in the evenings is said to be quite an animated one, while there is a quietude and an absence of native nuisances which are much appreciated. In course of time, this little island may become quite a summer resort, but it will have to be developed before that time comes, while a better launch service will also have to be established.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS GREAT WISDOM NOT TO BE RASH IN OUR DOINGS, NOR TO MAINTAIN TOO OBSTINATELY OUR OWN OPINION.—Thomas à Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5.7/10d.

New Road.

Tenders are being invited for the construction of a 20-foot road from Shanghai Street to Tai Kok Tsui Road.

The Colony's Health.

Daring yesterday there were notified two cases of enteric fever (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of plague, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Licensing Private Chairs.

It is notified that commencing from 1st September, 1918, all private chairs have to be licensed at an annual licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

Land Sales.

Seven lots of Crown land were sold in Hongkong and five in Kowloon last year, which realised \$47,358 00 and \$50,087 00 respectively. The District Officer at Taipei sold 183 small lots which realised \$8,094 00 and the Assistant District Officer at Hongkong 26 lots which realised \$849 00.

Acting Railway Manager.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Robert Baker to act as Manager of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway during the absence on leave of Mr. Herbert Pinckney Wislow, or until further notice, with effect from the 19th June, 1918, in addition to his duties as Engineer of Ways and Works.

Tests of Mortar.

According to the annual report of the Director of Public Works, attention was given during last year to the testing of mortar, 199 samples being taken from works in progress. In three cases in which the mortar was found to be below the accepted standard, legal proceedings were taken with the result that a conviction was obtained in each case, fines amounting to \$95 being inflicted.

Board of Arbitrators.

It is notified that the Board of Arbitrators, appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lot 2310 in Survey District IV, is constituted as follows:—His Honour the Paines Judge (Chairman), Mr. Charles Henry Gale (appointed by His Excellency the Governor), and Mr. Chan Tin-sung (nominated by the owner). A meeting of the Board will be held in the Chamber of the Paines Judge, on Monday, the 26th instant.

U. S. Consul's Return.

Consul General George E. Anderson, of the American Consulate General, has returned to the United States. Mr. Anderson has received news of the death of his mother, Mrs. Harriet V. Anderson, which occurred since he left the United States, having placed at Exeter, New Hampshire, on the 21st of June. Mrs. Anderson lacked but a few days of being 85 years old. She was born in Illinois, near where Abraham Lincoln kept store, and, as a little girl, knew the great war President. She has been in ill-health for the past five years.

Stolen Fruit.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with the theft of a basket of fruit. Sgt. Pitt said that at 5 o'clock this morning defendant stole the basket of fruit from Morrison Fruit Market. He was seen and arrested in Wing Lok Street by a Chinese constable. A Chinese fiki who was employed at the fruit market said when he got up this morning he saw defendant carrying away the basket. Defendant said he did not steal the basket, but was asked by someone to carry it, when he was arrested. He was fined \$15, or 21 days' hard labour.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

A Threat to Japan.

The German threat to take action against French people in the occupied districts if the Germans living in China are interned is made clearer by German papers just now reaching New York, says the *New York Times*. The report that the Germans living in China were to be removed to Australia for internment seems to have caused something like a panic in Germany, and a leading article in the *Vossische Zeitung* of May 21 contains a combination of threats and appeals to Japan not to allow this complete sweeping away of Dentschdum in the Far East. The writer argues that the time may come when Japan must depend upon Germany for aid in a struggle for existence, and says that if this internment proposal is carried out Germany will never forgive Japan. He quotes with approval the statement of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of May 18, that if Japan conducts herself as a "chivalrous enemy" against Germany she can count upon German sympathy after the war; but each speculation is an end, *Vossische Zeitung* says, if the whole of German enterprise in China is removed.

The same writer warns his readers that the theory that Japan wants war with America should be abandoned. Japan aims primarily he says at providing herself with supplies of raw iron in China and hence her delay in undertaking intervention in Siberia, which is only a side issue with her. A translation of this article follows:—

"By way of London comes a report from the Far East that must convince those really thoughtful people who have expected, on the ground of developments thus far, to find in the capital of at least one of the countries hostile to us, namely, Tokyo, what before the war even outside of the Central Powers was known as sound understanding. Should the report contained in this despatch that the Japanese at English instigation, have decided to transport the Germans living in China in Japanese ships to Australia, then certainly it cannot be reconciled with the fact to consider Japan as a possible plus factor in the framing of future German world politics. Nothing is impossible in this world war; that events have often shown. China as an independent power scarcely comes into the question. That the English would gladly have the China Germans transported in order to strike Dentschdum in China at the roots we are quite ready to believe. That they urge on the Japanese to this end is also clear. London thereby kills several birds with one stone—it gets rid of the Germans in China, it strikes Germany and at the same time compromises the Chinese and it further stirs up Germany against Japan, and destroys the possibility that Japan at a later date, striving upward and struggling to bring itself to independence, should seek aid in Germany against the Anglo-Saxons.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of May 18 characterizes this situation exactly in the thought which we have maintained, and writes: 'Japan after the war will have earned the sympathy of Germany. In her future struggles for economic development she can count upon German sympathy if she shows herself to the end a chivalrous enemy; she will forfeit finally German consideration if she lowers herself to the position of an English outspaw.'

"These sentences contain exactly what has long stood in the columns of the *Vossische Zeitung*. They show that practical grasp of affairs which to-day, in all corners of the world concerned with politics, is unfortunately very rare.

"It seems necessary to establish what can have brought about the new movement in Japan. For some time a kind of uncertainty in Japanese policy has been unmistakable. The leadership of the empire until recently has shown a fine logic. In every case careful logical within a definite system and faultless in execution. Since

the idea of invasion in Siberia came up some movements have been revealed the reasons for which are not yet clear. It is not in general the custom in Japan to base oneself upon public opinion in great political decisions. This, although it is made skilfully and taken into account, yet plays a secondary role. In good German that means that if the Parliament will not do what the Crown and the Council of the Elder Statesmen have decided, then Parliament is dissolved. The press as the further expression of public opinion has not very much to say. The present Government has the press well in hand. It especially controls the representatives of the foreign press so that a surprise from that side is not to be expected. In the case of Siberia, as one can gather from the English press, Japan begins to put forward so-called public opinion, and the Parliament makes itself heard. Both are protective measures of a Government which does not feel entirely sure of its business. Something or other is the matter. The great move is lacking. We must try to find an explanation.

"For a year the *Vossische Zeitung* has declared that one might as well get rid of the delusion that Japan surely wants war with America. Elucidations of Japanese-American relations are as important for our future greater politics as a knowledge of the future English-Russian relations and those of Spain and South America. All concern us in equal measure, for they are the chief factors in our own politics. Can Japan at any time within sight think of carrying on a war against America without the benevolent neutrality of the now warring European powers in the background? I think I can answer this question with a flat negative upon one simple ground. Japan has not enough iron to be able to produce war material of every kind.

"In order to secure herself of a supply of raw iron, that is the chief concern for Japan's whole Yangtze expansion. The movement for security in regard to necessary war raw material from China we see arising in powerful strength. The whole Chinese Army shall be constructed and led by Japanese officers. Is that not alone proof enough as to how Japan bases its great plans for the future? In view of that does not the Siberian expedition vanish as a mere episode?

"Nevertheless, the removal of the China Germans by Japanese measures remains hard to understand. But Japan has perhaps reckoned on a very broad sphere of action. The Council of the Elder Statesmen thinks in terms of decades of political development and probably thinks that in Germany they are more forgetful than in Japan. We might to-day call out to the Japanese:

"You are mistaken. We know that in a certain sense Tsingtau was an answer to Shimoneseki, our account is balanced. If Japan creates a new debit account she will have to bear the consequences. The new Germany will be just as sensitive as the Japanese Empire was in the twenty years before the world war. We shall not forget, and Japan for her own part may mark the day that German policy might be the decisive item for the to be or not to be of the Japanese world empire."

"If Japan sacrifices the China Germans out of shortsighted war interest, in order to secure the non-interference of England and America in her Chinese policy, she will commit a serious political fault which she will never be able to make good. In Barnes, in Copenhagen, in Stockholm, and in Petrograd there sit to-day enough Japanese observers who, independent of London and Washington, are in a position to telegraph to Tokyo what can be the only possible interpretation in the great German Empire of the question of the sending of the China Germans to Australia."

Girls' Work Lost by Army.

Raising the military age was a disastrous blow to chorus girls, said Miss Eva Moore recently. In one ravus 35 girls had to give up their work because a great command had been taken, and without him the revue would not pay. That man was now employed by the Army painting buckets red.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Are you an Obol? Such a understand, is the label given by the younger soldiers to the recruits obtained through the agency of the last Military Service Act. The sobriquet is derived, as no doubt you have guessed, from the initial letters of the phrase, "Old buffers over forty." And now that you know what an Obol is, here is a story respecting one of the genus.

The newly-formed signal company had just assembled on parade, and the O. C. was classifying his men for their various duties. "Fall out any operators," he shouted. A number of telegraphists promptly stepped to the rear, but the O. C. was surprised to notice Sapper Black amongst the party. "Are you a competent operator?" inquired the O. C. "Ye, sir," was the immediate response. "And your speed of working?" "Five thousand feet per hour." "Five thousand what?" roared the O. C. Telegraph operators don't send messages by the yard. "Perhaps not, sir," replied Black, "but you see I'm not a telegraph operator; I'm a cinematograph operator!"

Fifty-seven years spent in the Courts taught the late Sir Lamley Smith two valuable lessons. One was the touch of nature that makes debtors kin, whether in Bow or Balgravin, since he practised at both ends of the social line. The other was a humane trait in counsel that, judiciously practised on, saved much legal time. He once remarked, "We rise for lunch five minutes from now, and if counsel goes out to lunch and then comes back and makes a speech, we find it much longer than when he wants his sandwich and sherry, and when the interval for luncheon depends on the length of his speech."

A soldier who has fought on three fronts thinks we do not hear enough of Salonica, to which he is cheerfully returning. We have a wonderful medical system out there he says, in the next worst theatre to Mesopotamia. Men are kept fit in spite of a temperature of 120 in the shade, and blizzards which might shatter a hairy Aina; in spite of black water fever, typhoid and malaria. Whatever the influence of Salonica on the whole war, he says, there will be a great story to tell some day from the soldier's point of view, man can it was surprising to hear him report well of the Bulgars. "Of course they are terrors against the Serbs and Greeks, but, speak as you find. They are big men, and we think them better fighters, individually, than the Germans. And I will say this: If you go over the top with the Red Cross against them, you're safe; they will let you wander where you like for your wounded." The Russians are doing well, he declared, as volunteers with the French, "but," he added, "we think out there that the Serbs are the best fighters in the world—next to ourselves!"

There can be no real comparison between the flying of birds and the motion of aeroplanes. No aeroplane has yet been invented that can "fly." Perfect rigidity in the planes of an aeroplane is, we know, essential to safety. Were they to imitate the action of a bird's wings disaster would quickly follow. An aeroplane just glides through the air with motionless outstretched wings—an ugly mechanical motion in comparison with the beauty of a bird's flight. But we may yet live to see an aeroplane that really "flies." An American has invented a very small machine with movable "wings," which he calls a flyplane. It has been tested and approved by the U.S. Government, and, if the flyplane justifies expectation, it may shortly make its appearance in the war area, a real Bird of Freedom.

Judge's Bon Mot.

"It is better to let sleeping dogs lie," observed Mr. Justice Eve when counsel informed him that he did not wish further to press for damages for his clients' loss of trade in sausages.

DOWN THE GRAND CANAL.

Travelling in China as
China Likes It.

A correspondent in the N. O. Daily News writes:—One leaves the hills behind in Shanghai. In Kiangsu the splendid season has covered the roads and loess plains with an astonishing growth of radishes, beans and corn, with a dozen other valuable crops.

The people live on raised platforms of earth that lift their mudbrick houses above the flood level. On these mounds the farmer sits with his heart "gripped tight" watching his splendid crops growing where any flood in July or August will ruin them. Near Suichien we pass the abandoned Yeh Hsu glass works with their desolate chimneys exclaiming against the horizon. For how many scores of thousands of dollars have been poured out there in vain! It is three o'clock a.m. There is an unending crash of fire-crackers nearby. In the lantern light we see several foreigners with a few Chinese. A couple of missionaries are starting on furlough and have tried to slip away from the city, and avoid a scene, at their departing, and so chose this awkward hour to embark. However, some watchful ones had found them out and escorted them down. And there they stood, respectfully deafening and stifling them and half that drowsy street with their loud good will. Venus is breaking through the tops of the willows and the laodahs get the sleepy crows awake, for there is a long day through the robber section before them. Seventy of these gentry had just crossed at Heia Ferry. But we saw nothing of them, and the men along the banks pretended to be honest farmers.

At Taichiangpu the rickety Yellow River "hwaas" were exchanged for "hwaas" a launch. Those who have not travelled on a launch do not know what they have missed. The beautiful lakes and graceful lines of willows, the luxuriant rice fields, and all the Oriental setting are, indeed, there, but one is all-engrossed with the immediate foreground. One buys the right to a cabin or two and eases his hurt pride for having to go down into such sordid rooms by thinking that at any rate one is cut off from the common herd. But not so fast! You have not started yet! You have been twice warned to be sure and be on hand by twelve o'clock. And here you still sit by the hour and watch the blue trousers and rolls of bedding preempting your only square of daylight. When you do get a peep out it is only to see the grimy palms of the rascous beggars. There comes a mandarin in his chair crashing through the throng! No, it is a foreign friend, and from the chair comes, bowl, spoons and here, too, is a coolie crowding in at the door with a huge freezer of ice "chocolate." What cheer! How thankful for that quiet corner! Your tickets are collected, your guests driven off. The noisy launch rushes you down through the "foreign bridge" with yells, and Taichiangpu is a memory.

We are soon at Hsuan and another missionary is starting for a trip to the home land yennine teams are on the faces of all her Chinese friends, much to the disgust of a matter-of-fact coolie who said: "All this fuss over a person going away and a foreign devil beside!"

At each station more men and women are crowded on the top deck, till the centre of gravity must have been well above waterline. One seeks a smile, Sardines! Rather humanity, hydraulic baled. They crowd the top deck, their feet and legs give the effect of "orange hangings" as they fringe the deck top. To add to the bedlam hucksters are allowed to climb over everything and hawk their beef and wine, gruel and peanuts incessantly. Bent on making their copper, sans ceremony, they yell their wares within two inches of one's ear. Another station and the rough sailor, cursing, crowds more and more men on to the top. He is saying, "This boat is registered to carry 225 and there are not yet

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. J. R. M. Smith.

Deep regret has been occasioned by the news that Mr. J. R. M. Smith, formerly Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, passed away in England on the 13th instant. The deceased gentleman was extremely well known throughout the East, where, on his resignation of the Bank's Chief Managership in 1910, he had resided for close on thirty years. Mr. Smith's first association with the Bank was in 1882, when he joined the Hongkong staff, and he subsequently served at Shanghai, Bangkok and Rangoon, opening branches of the Bank at the two last-named places. He was for some time in charge at Shanghai and later he became Inspector of Branches, after having acted as sub-manager in Hongkong. On the retirement of Sir Thomas Jackson in 1902, Mr. Smith was appointed Chief Manager, and for eight years he held that responsible position, fully maintaining the high standard set him by his talented predecessor. He was a man of a somewhat reserved and retiring disposition, but in business was extremely diligent and far-seeing. Indeed, he was one of the best types of the British financier—punctilious, shrewd and, withal, fully alive to opportunities as they presented themselves. Under his able management, the Bank's interests were largely developed, and when he departed from Hongkong he left behind him a record of sterling work, which fully justified his appointment to the Bank's Advisory Board in London. Not only is deep regret felt at his demise, but the sympathy of many friends goes out to the widow, who is a sister of Dr. Sanders, of the Matilda Hospital, and who was extremely popular during her residence in Hongkong.

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION

and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweeten the breath use the dainty laxative

PINKETTES

They gently assist nature and will help to keep you well. Do not gripe. Of chemists, 60 cents the phial or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Nassau Road, Shanghai.

500 on board! Climb up! Last trip we had 700 on board! Squeeze over!

"You covetous murderers what do you do when the customs inspector comes on?"

"Oh, if passengers are too many we put off a boat load just before we get there, but if not too many we risk it and lie!" Cheerful roasters!

You calm yourself thinking that now we will soon be there, and at least in your nook are safe from the moil and frenzy outside; When lo! your door is snatched open and you are requested to lift your feet up into your bed while a ton of coal is dipped from under your bank. It was put there for the sailor's convenience! You weakly protest that that you have purchased the right to this room. The sailor thinks these foreigners are very hard to please, for the last time you came this way you made a great to-do over some crates of chickens and made him take them out and put them up on top side where it cost him ten cents freight and twenty cents tax on duty!

But there is the beautiful Golden Island and the broad Yangtze. A typhoon is on the river and the sheets of spray are blowing parallel to the six-foot waves. The crazy craft, all top-heavy, forges ahead into the spume. Christians pray, and heathen comfort themselves that fate had always been good to them before. Many passengers get "very plenty" sick crossing. But that just makes the white-oiled customs inspector step lively and we are soon as rushed off by the husky coolies at Chongkiang. You have made 200 miles in three days. The East is beginning to bustle.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 24, 1893.)

The Dollar.

August 17.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/51.

Pungent Comment.

August 19.—The carefully arranged baroque at the adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Marine Bank Co., Ltd., held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon, with all its exciting interludes—which in one case at least nearly ended in the veritable and talented Liquidator being subjected to a sound thrashing for gross insolence—has not escaped our eagle eye; in fact, we full meant to tackle the instructive little show this afternoon, and our trenchant pen is only held in abeyance because the law courts have been engaged to fight the issues out to the bitter end. The Marine Bank Co., Ltd., has looked somewhat of a "wild-cat" show from the beginning and it resembles a dead dog very closely at the present time.

Home Rule.

August 19.—We have just received the result of the ballot taken in this Colony on the great question of Irish Home Rule. It is as follows:—

For the Home Rule Bill... 159. Against Home Rule Bill... 36. Showing a majority of 123 in favor of the utterly contemptible timeserving of a Marquis of Salisbury (who was a decent sort of chap when he had to work for his living as the Hon. Bob. Cecil) and his obsequious toadies, Balfour and the Brummagem turncoat Joe Chamberlain. We registered our vote, purely as a matter of principle—Hongkong "dudes" are not troubled with that commodity—for Home Rule, but our honest opinion is that the Irish people are the best judges of the form of Government required for their country, and to them, and them alone, should be left the decision.

Rifle Shooting.

August 21.—Mr. Sassoon's Cups and Spoons were the attractions at Kowloon last Saturday afternoon, a fair master of 14 ambitious "shootists" taking part in the competition. The shooting all round was very indifferent, and eventually it was found that Major Eytan, of the Shropshires, had captured the Cup for the second time, by scoring 32 at the two hundred, and 27 at the three hundred yards range. Lieut.-Col. Jerrard was a good second with a net 53, actually tying the winner's total —, when the Spoons fell to Mr. Duncan, who scored 33 at the shorter, and Inspector Mann who registered 27 at the longer, range.

Death of Mrs. Sharp.

August 23.—We are exceedingly sorry to have to record the death of Mrs. Granville Sharp, which occurred at "The Homestead," Mount Kellet, last night at 11 o'clock. The deceased lady was an old resident of Hongkong, and had a record of womanly acts of kindness to the unfortunate that will keep her memory green for many years to come.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Forthcoming Election.

The Gazette notifies that an election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council from the 29th August to the 1st November, 1918, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C., will take place at the Magistracy on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Justices of the Peace who are Government officials are not entitled to take part in these proceedings. Every candidate must be nominated in writing by one Justice and seconded by another, and the nomination delivered, not later than the 22nd August, 1918. Forms may be obtained at the Magistracy.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

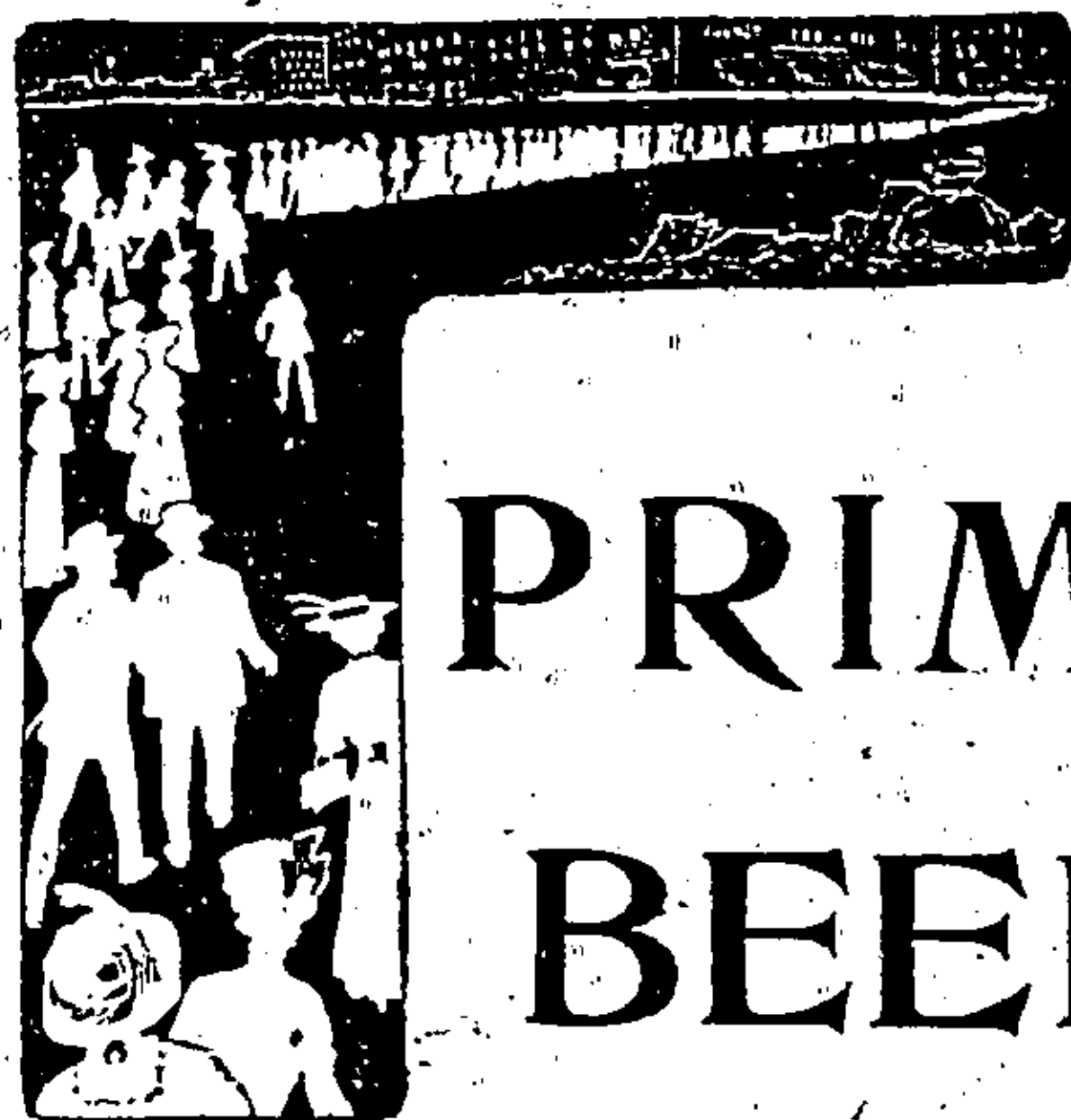
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

VISITING

THE HOME OF



PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

SILK & WOOL

GOLF COATS.

WHITE FELT HATS.

KNITTING NEEDLES.

'PHONE 644

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued, without payment, in the proportion of THREE new shares for every FIVE old shares.

Holders of "Bearer" warrants should deposit their holdings with their Bankers who will endorse the warrants as "Ex rights" and issue receipts which will enable holder to claim the new shares.

For Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,

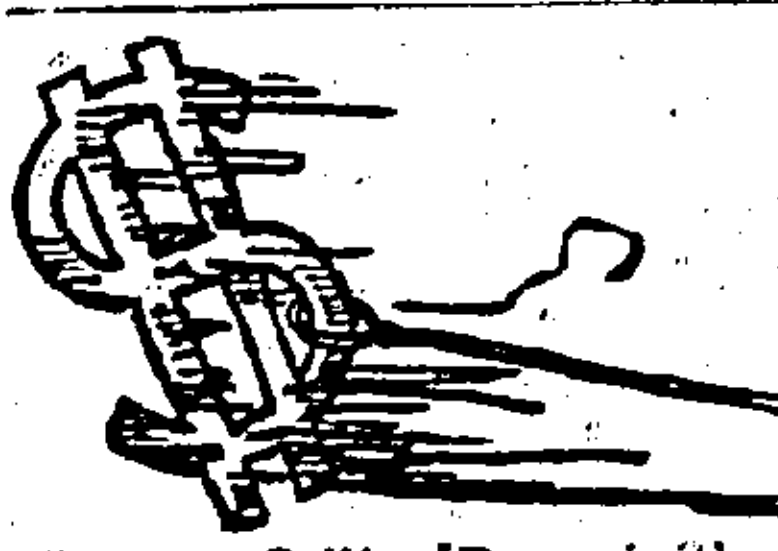
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

M. T. HAYASHI

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

P. P. O.



There is Pulling Power in the
advertising Pages of the
THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to warn the General Public not to negotiate D/O's, Nos. 7998/99, for 10 Bils. Yarn (David Lighthouse 6s) issued by the Undersigned on the 8th August, 1918, in favour of Messrs. LUN ON & CO., LTD., on the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., have been declared lost and are now considered as null and void and duplicate orders have been issued in favour of the said firm.



BATH ROBES

Made of good Cotton Crepe, cut to our own pattern on loose easy lines and not "skimpy." The coolest and most comfortable wraps for bath or negligee wear, and very useful for Bathing parties.

Inexpensively priced at
\$3.00 \$4.00 & \$4.50 EACH

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

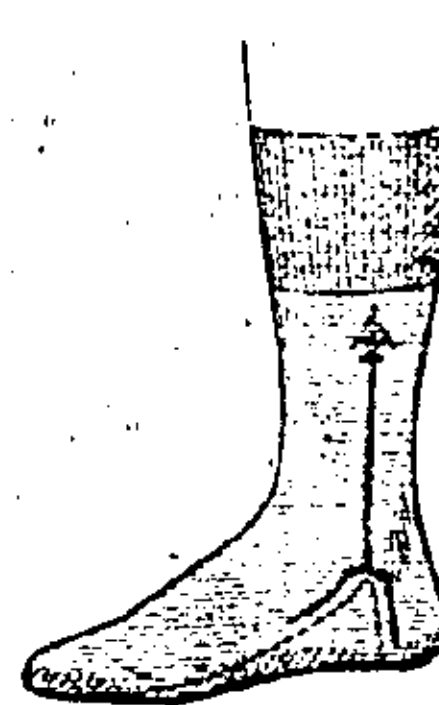
WEAR

"PHENIX" SOCKS!

STOCKED
IN
LISLE
75cts.

SILK
\$1.50

CASHMERE
\$1.00.



WITH
OR
WITHOUT
CLOCKS.

"PHENIX" stands for all that is best in gentlemen's Hosiery, the wearer being assured of the utmost value.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Wm. POWELL LTD.

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COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG

and DANCE.



ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,

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CAWSEY'S LONDON BITTERS

AN EXCELLENT PICK-ME-UP

A Wineglassful when you are run down picks you up and creates fresh energy. A Fine Tonic containing excellent Medicinal Properties.

Price per doz.	Quarts.	\$12.00
do.	Pts.	6.00
do.	Bottle Qt.	1.10
do.	do. Pts.	.60

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135, 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

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Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and return of accommodation, also information of time and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West India, apply to
J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 17th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. These are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	(SAT., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	(WED., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	(SATUR., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,500	(SAT., 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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NEW YORK VIA MANILA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Suwa Maru	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	25th Aug.
TEIKO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINKO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANTO MARU	13,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	5th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to BEISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	17th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	20th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Huichow	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Aug. 17, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilalajap	Kobe	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	Java
Tililwong	Java & Mear	25th Aug.	29th Aug.	Moji, Y'hama
Tilmanoeck	Java	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tilpanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)Steamships. Captain Leaving.
Haihong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun., 18th Aug. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Wwei	Chipshing	Wed., 21st Aug. at 4 p.m.
HALPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 22nd Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but will present a monthly service maintained with the "KAWASAKI" and "YITAI" calling at Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou, and other ports in the South China Sea.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every day between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Szechow when date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kait, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafangdian and Qidao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Entrance to the Liao River.

Notice is given that a red Spar Buoy has been established to mark the southern end of the training-wall under construction at the entrance to the Liao River, Gulf of Liangtung. This Buoy is moored close off the end of the training-wall, and from the Buoy the Bar Signal Station bears N. 43° E., magnetic, distant 3.89 miles. Note.—This Buoy will be moved outwards in accordance with the extension of the training-wall under construction, so that its position relative to the end of the wall is maintained.

Southampton Development Committee.

With the object of giving special attention to the attraction of new industries a Joint Authorities Development Committee has recently been formed at Southampton. The committee consists of representatives of the Corporation, Harbour Board, and Chamber of Commerce. There is undoubtedly room for such a body, as the claims of Southampton as the seat of new industries have hitherto been somewhat overlooked, and it is understood that plans are being prepared for the prosecution of an active policy which will redress the neglect of past years. The fact that the Corporation is associated with the Southampton Harbour Board as well as the Chamber of Commerce is an indication that a concerted effort is to be made to enable the port to take full advantage of the opportunities which will be presented in the new industrial era.

Shipbuilding at Halifax.

Arrangements have been completed whereby shipbuilding on a large scale will be undertaken at Halifax. The dry dock, which was slightly damaged by the explosion, has been acquired by the Government, and will be put into first-class condition. The property adjoining the dry dock, known as the Acadia Sugar Refinery, has been acquired by the interests behind the enterprise. It is proposed to construct ships of approximately 1,000 tons. The undertaking will involve an initial expenditure of between three and four million dollars, and when it is running at full capacity will employ nearly 4,000 men. That British Columbia's shipbuilding activity will continue for a considerable period is assured by the large quantities of timber available for construction purposes, which are existent in the province. A well-known ship designer of Victoria has been entrusted with the designs for two types of sailing vessels, one of 3,000 tons and the other of 3,500 tons register, both of which are for Buenos Ayres.

Water Carrying Barges.

A type of craft for which the internal-combustion engine is particularly well suited is the water carrying barge says the writer of the Marine Motor Notes in the "Journal of Commerce." The motor-driven water boat is not common in Britain or for that part on the Continent, but at many foreign ports it is to be met with, where it is doing good service, and proving much more economical to run than the steam-driven carrier. Some of the motor-driven water boats are of quite healthy dimensions, and can take aboard 50 to 80 tons of fresh water, while others again are small craft of 30 to 40 feet in length. The large carriers are naturally fitted with heavy oil engines of the hotbulb or pure Diesel class, the small vessels generally have paraffin motors fitted. The water carrier, like the harbour service boat, must be ready at all times for duty, and here the internal-combustion engine heavily scores over the steam set. The motor craft can, night or day, be got under way instantly, or in the case of hotbulb machinery, in the matter of a few minutes, without incurring those big stand-by losses inseparable from a steam vessel on same service. Furthermore, internal-combustion machinery is much lighter and occupies a deal less space than a steam plant, and this naturally means an increased deadweight carrying capacity. There are now a number of British firms who are interesting themselves in this particular type of boat, and are turning out water carriers to standard design and specification. We are witnessing this progress, however, only so far as the smaller class of vessel is concerned. In the writer's opinion it might be wise for builders to consider that there is an increasing demand for high-powered motor-driven water boats of large carrying capacity, a market which, once conditions return to the normal, will be well worth catering for.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

Tremendous Success of National Bonds.

London, August 15.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer issued a statement to-day to the effect that the subscriptions for National War Bonds have reached the stupendous figure of \$1,000,000,000. So far, the world's record is held by the great War Loan of 1917, yielding \$948,450,000 in actual cash. What is most remarkable is the fact that this great result has been achieved by regular and continuous week-by-week investment. Consequently we have avoided dislocation of the money market and an upheaval of credit which after a great loan renders it impossible for the Government to issue another loan for many months. Consequently the success of the National War Bonds is a unique achievement. There is no doubt that the excellent results attained will serve as a stimulus to fresh endeavour. We need \$25,000,000 weekly and rely therefor on the patriotism and sense of duty of our people. We know that the financial effort of the country will not only be sustained but surpassed and that we shall be able to finance the war through to victory.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

A German Admission and Claim.

London, August 15.
A German official wireless message states:—We evacuated a projecting sector near Puisseux and Beaumont Hamel. We repulsed partial attacks on both sides of the Avre and south of Lassigny. Our chasers engaged a British squadron going towards Germany and forced it to return after the loss of five aeroplanes.

THE TYPHOON.

Much Damage in Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 16th inst. as follows:—

A typhoon raged violently over the City yesterday and did a great deal of damage. Early in the morning cyclonic gales and heavy rains were experienced and continued for some hours until noon, when the velocity of the wind increased. Not only windows, scaffolding and chimneys were carried away, but plants and trees were also destroyed by the strong wind. Two old trees over one hundred years old on the Kwun Yam Hill were blown down. The streets were inundated. Houses and buildings which had collapsed wholly or partly were to be seen and several electric light poles were blown down. As the ferry services in the harbour were completely suspended and ships and boats in port had gone to shelter, the Canton river appeared in a deserted condition. Several junks and boats, including seven non-junks at the Fang Onn, were capsized. At about 6 p.m. the wind lessened in force, but the rain still continued to fall heavily. The morning express to Kowloon returned on reaching Shek-tan station on finding that the railroad was submerged, and the afternoon service was also suspended.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Leave.

Major G.D.R. Black is granted one month's sick leave from 18.8.18 inclusive.

Sick Parade.

During the absence on leave of Major G.D.R. Black, Lieut. J. T. Smalley will attend at Headquarters at 8.45 a.m. daily except Sundays.

For War Charities.

Subscriptions to the War Charities of Rs. 20, and \$17.30 (Straits Currency) and \$1 (Hongkong) from the passengers of a.s. Van Waerwijk per Miss Betwell, have been received by the Hon. Treasurer.

Small Fire.

Shortly before seven o'clock this morning a small fire broke out among some rubbish in the basement of York Buildings. There was much blowing of police whistles, but it does not seem that any immediate steps were taken to warn the Fire Brigade, as they arrived on the scene some twenty minutes later. The damage done was small, being estimated at \$30.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Another Star Programme.

That very charming picture star, Gladys Hulette, has created such a favourable impression on Hongkong audiences for her versatility, exceptionally good acting and engaging charm, that any film in which she appears makes an instant appeal. The fact, therefore, that the management of the Victoria Theatre had secured the five part picture entitled "A Crooked Romance" in which she appeared, assured a big audience being present last night. Miss Gladys Hulette, of course, takes the leading part in the film, which is one of the nicest that has been screened from the point of view of splendid scenery and a plot in which the "human touch" predominates. In every respect the picture is excellent. Gladys Hulette playing a magnificent part as the adopted daughter of a crook who has taught her his criminal practices all too well. The story develops in a most pleasing way and only strengthens the hope that we shall have more films with this charming girl in the title role. In addition to this the programme offers American news, a British Gazette and a screaming Harold Lloyd farce called "Beat It." No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this truly excellent programme.

MILITARY SERVICE FORCE.

Some Further Notifications.

It is notified in the Gazette that the following persons shall, as from the date of publication of this List (August 16), be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—

Lewis Stephen Rapley and Lawrence Jack.

The following have been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces:—L. D. McNicoll and E. C. Norris.

It is further notified that the enrolment of Reginald Dixon Wilke, published in Government Notification No. 273 of 19th July, 1918, is cancelled, and that he has been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces.

Mayor's Guests who "Walked Home Straight."

Alluding to drink temptations in wartime, the Mayor of Stockport, at a meeting recently, said he believed his testotal mayoral luncheon was the first of its kind, and it was a success, as nobody was found afterwards under the table. They all walked home straight.

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

The Superintendent's Annual Report.

The annual report of the Hongkong Fire Brigade by Mr. C. Mol. Messer, Superintendent, states:—
There were 26 fires and 90 incipient fires during the year against 29 and 56 in 1916.
The estimated damage caused by fires was \$373,830 and by incipient fires \$22,914 and 150 trees, as against \$229,429 and \$1,817.80 in 1916.

The Brigade turned out 39 times during the year (same number in 1916).
There was constant supply of water in the fire mains throughout the year.

No fire occurred in the harbour during the year.

There were no prosecutions for arson during the year.
There are 25 despatch boxes (24 in 1916) kept in different places in Victoria and 12 in Kowloon, 8 different telephones to which the Police can have access to communicate with the Central Station in the event of a fire, and 12 street fire alarms.

The conduct of the Brigade has been good.
Towards the close of the year 1916, twenty more European Police, some of whom were members of the Fire Brigade, were chosen to proceed to England to join the Army. The vacancies in the Brigade were filled by enrolling other members of the Regular Police Force, but the men became more scattered and all could not attend at a fire at the same time without seriously interfering with the carrying on of the ordinary Police duties.

To meet these circumstances, the formation of a Volunteer Fire Brigade was considered and approved of by His Excellency the Governor on January 26th, 1917. The members of the Brigade were drawn from the Volunteer Corps and Police Reserve. Major MacDonald, the engineer of the brigade, rendered great assistance in recruiting the men who were chosen from those having previous and useful experience and also with consideration to the places in which they lived so as to be handy for fire calls.

The present strength of this Volunteer Force is 21, of whom 12 are Active Members, that is, members who attend all fires, and the remainder hold themselves in readiness for emergencies, large or long fires. The men are divided into two sections under Messrs. B. M. Austin and J. W. Stackhouse who are foremen and have had previous Fire Brigade experience. Drills commenced on March 23rd and were continued during the cool season. The first fire attended was that at Watson's godown on April 11th. In September the division into Active and Reserve members was made and from the 12th September to the end of the year 19 calls were responded to with an average attendance of 9.4.

SUBSTITUTES.

Because they said that they would like to aid
Their King and Country in this
war-caused stress.

Truly a fitting querdon is displayed—
The pseudo-metric humour of the Press.

Knights of the pen, who cast
your bitter scorn
Upon them, striking nameless
from afar,

Take pity on those substitutes
forlorn
And break it gently to them who
you are!

So shall they say—"If noble men
like these
"Attack us, having done far more
than we,
"It is not strange that we should
fail to please,
"And they should blame our
sheer audacity."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

PLENTY OF SOAP.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The communication from Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co., which got astray out of your advertisement columns last night, would seem to have lost something on the road. At any rate I am prepared to give \$10 to War Charities if a Professor of the University can "make it construe" as printed. If he fails I think the authors might "double me" and make a contribution of \$20. (It's cheap at the price).

There is this satisfaction to be got out of it, that "your readers, as the largest importers of British Soap from the United Kingdom into Hongkong and South China" can hardly be numbered among the "unwashed millions", though how your correspondent became possessed of the statistics is a mystery. Finally, "the proof of a statement" hardly requires to be "verified," being usually complete in itself.

Let's hope (no pun intended, Sir) this little gem of literature will be reconstructed and find its proper place in "another column," where it may help achieve the notoriety it aims at. It would be a pity to let it die.

Yours etc.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Hongkong 17th August 1918.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON HOLLAND.

Alliance or Economic Disaster.

The Times' correspondent at The Hague telegraphed on June 12—The Telegraph commenting on Germany's post-war demands in the negotiations with Holland, says:—

We can so far confirm the Special Correspondent of the Times at The Hague that the Dutch negotiators have rejected as unacceptable the demands made as to Dutch shipping; as the result of which Germany is said to have withdrawn its demand, but she requires, instead, that the Dutch Shipping Requisition Act should remain in force after the War.

This Act empowers the Dutch Government to requisition a considerable portion of Dutch merchant tonnage.

Professor Hector Treub, writing in the Telegraph on the German menace to Holland, says that this menace is contained in the plans of the Rhine-Ems Canal, which is intended to connect the Rhine, either near Wesel or above Cologne, and the Ems, and so to widen the latter river that the whole Rhine traffic can be diverted from Rotterdam to Emden. If this plan were realized it would signify besides the destruction of Rotterdam as a transit port, an economic disaster for Holland.

Matters could be so arranged, however, that the former consequence should not follow and the latter only partially. But this would not be the case if Holland decided to be Germany's ally. If the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal were continued to Emden, the Rhine-Ems Canal need only serve for the transport of submarines, torpedo boats, and small rapid cruisers in order to enable Germany, of which Holland would constitute an integral part, "to fly at England's throat."

Professor Treub says the matter is one which official Germany has greatly at heart, and that this fine plan to paralyse and then swallow Holland will not be abandoned if the war ends as the Pan-Germans wish. He adds that a small pamphlet by Paul Albert Helmer, an advocate of Colmar, from which he has taken the foregoing, is very serviceable as a warning to the Dutch. It will shortly be circulated in a Dutch translation.

FAILINGS OF THE JAPANESE CHARACTER.

Views of a Wanderer Returned.

Mr. Kayahara Kwisin, a well-known publicist, takes a very pessimistic view of his countrymen and their failings, says the Japan Chronicle. He has recently returned from a tour abroad, which he says he undertook for the purpose of studying the Japanese from a distance, which would free him from all local prejudices, and he comes home with a heavy heart owing to his conviction that the Japanese are suffering from very serious defects which cannot be easily remedied. While most Japanese return with glad hearts, Mr. Kayahara says the prospect of setting foot once more on the soil of his native land did not give him any satisfaction, because a careful study of the Japanese character from afar off caused him to entertain the most pessimistic views regarding his countrymen. He has no hesitation in declaring that under existing conditions there is no room for optimism. The present mental condition of the Japanese generally may be likened to the attitude of a man who boasts of his good health, not knowing that a serious malady has developed within him.

It is not easy to point out the malady from which the Japanese are suffering, Mr. Kayahara proceeds, and it is open to grave doubt whether they will be willing to apply a remedy even if the existence of the disease is demonstrated to them. The Japanese are a nation who refuse to subject their own actions to scrutiny. They are a nation fond of keeping everything secret, who tries to appear better than it really is, and which pretends to be rich until face to face with bankruptcy. It is scarcely to be expected that such a nation will submit to self-criticism and expose its own faults, and endeavour to get at the very root of the evil.

The Japanese are a nation which can neither be assimilated with the world nor assimilate the world. They are a totally different element from the other nations of the world, and incapable of being assimilated with others. Mr. Kayahara is of opinion that the national characteristics even of the Japanese and Chinese are so different in certain respects that there is no hope of them being adapted to one another. In support of his view he quotes a statement made by Mr. Miyoro, the Shanghai correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun, regarding anti-Japanese sentiment among Chinese students in Japan. In the course of the article quoted by Mr. Kayahara, Mr. Miyoro says in Peking there are 522 graduates from Japanese colleges, 154 from American, 99 from British, 52 from French, 49 from German, 38 from Belgian, 9 from Austrian, 7 from Russian, and 1 each from Spanish and Turkish colleges.

Despite the fact that the Chinese graduates from Japanese colleges are predominant in all circles, anti-Japanese sentiment shows no sign of abatement. On the contrary, the Asahi's correspondent is growing in proportion to the increased number of Chinese students returning from Japan. It is a significant fact, he says, that anti-Japanese sentiment is most marked in Hunan province, which sends the largest number of students to Japan.

After quoting further extracts from Mr. Miyoro's article, Mr. Kayahara goes on to say that the Japanese and Chinese have national characteristics antagonistic to each other. The Japanese are an impulsive people while the Chinese are of a calculating turn of mind, and are a people who will never be brought to ruin. Both the Mongolians and Manchurians have been absorbed by the Chinese. The Chinese live for economic interests and have an aversion to the sword, while the Japanese cannot rid themselves of their warlike instincts, and are inclined to solve every problem by the arbitrament of the sword. The Japanese believe, though unconsciously, that the end and aim of national existence is territorial aggrandisement. It is no wonder, therefore, that two peoples so different in their radical ideas should not agree with each other.

HONGKONG LICENCES.

A Formidable List.

The annual Police Report states that the following licences were issued during 1917:—

1,150 Hongkong jurisdiction.
430 Kowloon jurisdiction.
809 Hongkong chairs.
60 Hill District chairs.
25,766 Drivers and drivers.
1,266 truck licences.
6 private vehicles.
58 motor cars (livery).
54 motor cars (private).
160 motor car drivers.
118 motor cycle licences.
147 motor cycle drivers.
2 auctioneers.
5 Licences to store acetylene.
5 billiard tables or bowling alleys.
1 brewery.
18 licences to store calcium carbide.
3 licences to store chlorate mixture.
3 licences to store chlorate of potassium and other chlorate.
8 licences to store compressed oxygen.
69 licences to store dynamite.
8 licences to store dissolved acetylene.
10 distillery licences (Old Territories).
26 distillery licences (New Territories).
68 licences to store dynamite.
57 licences to store ether and alcoholic liquors.
160 licences to shoot and take game.
12 licences to store gunpowder.
12 licences to store kerosine oil (in godowns).
1,252 licences to store kerosine oil (ordinary).
82 licences to store kerosine oil (New Territories).
31 marine stores.
223 money changers.
21 licences to store naphtha and benzine.
30 licences to store naphtha and benzine (in garages).
2 licences to store nitrobenzene or oil mirbane.
93 Pawnbrokers.
6 licences to store petroleum bulk.
2 licences to store petroleum fuel.
3 licences to store phosphorus.
6 licences to store rockets.
24 poison (wholesale).
268 spirit (Chinese, Old Territories).
96 spirit (Chinese New Territories).
39 licences to store sulphuric acid and nitric acid.
9,641 hawkers.

Dogs Ordinance.—2,165 dogs were licensed during 1917; 3 watch dogs were licensed free of charge; 121 stray dogs were impounded, 86 were sent to the Dogs' Home and 55 were destroyed.

£10,000 Bills—No Means.

When creditors interested in the recent failure of Mr. R. W. Sebright, described as of the Services Club, met at the Bankruptcy Court recently, he said that he might owe \$10,000, but had no means. His uncle, Sir Edgar, he added, cut him out of his will three months before he died. Mr. Sebright thought his "serious" liabilities would amount to about \$5,000. It was stated that a claim would be put in by Lady Edward Fitzgerald for the return of jewellery, whereupon Mr. Sebright said that he had spent \$2,000 or \$3,000 on the lady, and had also paid 250 guineas for a watch for her, which he got back and gave to his wife. The case was left in the Official Receiver's hands.

One of the prominent features of the Japanese character, Mr. Kayahara proceeds, is a strong disposition for seclusion. They keep Westerners at a distance, and treat the Chinese most contemptuously. The Japanese are like oil among the waters of the World Powers, and there is no hope of them mixing. The Japanese are trained in the discriminating morality of the feudal days but are quite strangers to the modern social system of equality. For this reason even among themselves they cannot mix with one another on an equal footing. And as they instinctively try to discriminate against others, the life of the Japanese is full of secret discord.

RECENT HOUSE COLLAPSE.

P.W.D. and Inspection of Buildings.

Yesterday afternoon the enquiry was concluded into the cause of the deaths of two Chinese, who were killed in the collapse of a house in Second Street, West Point, two weeks ago.

In the course of his evidence, Mr. A. E. Wright said the P.W.D. made many inspections of buildings in the course of the year, but there was no reason why this house needed inspection. He received reports in respect of various houses from the public and these were inspected. The Sanitary and P.W.D. inspectors had also to make reports with regard to the condition of houses. No inspections were made of houses unless additions or alterations were contemplated. The Coroner explained to the jury that no inspections were made in city houses unless additions or alterations were about to be made, or unless an inspector had made a special report about the houses. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

12th Sunday after Trinity, 18th August, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Tucker. Psalms: Barnaby. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 8, 50, 200, God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 9, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14 & 17; Hymn: Psalm 91, verses 1, 2, 9 & 10 in union. Hymn 200, verses 1 & 4 in union. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Stainer and Troutbeck. Magnificat: Wesley (1st morning) Nunc Dimittis: Jones (5th morning.) Hymns: 370, 255, 20. N.B.—Psalm 93, verses 1 & 4, & G.P. in union. Psalm 94, verses 1, 2, 14, 15, 22 & 23, in union. Hymn 20, verses 1 & 3, in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

12th Sunday after Trinity, 18th August, 1918. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Tucker. Psalms: 90, 91, As set. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Jubilate: Bridge, 383. W. A. Kyrie: Thomas. Hymns: 216, Hymn: 318. Hymn: 269. Hymn: 319. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 93 Stainer. Psalm: 94. Smart. Magnificat: Beethoven, 27th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Barnaby, 21st Morning. Hymn: 194. Hymn: 590. Hymn: 261. Hymn: 247. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday 18th August, Morning service at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 302, 592, 222, 264, Psalm 46. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 23, 267, 269, 95, 355. Preacher: Rev. A. E. Gimblett M.A.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday August 18th, 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Major Walmaley. Peak Church: Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.

The Gospel Hall, No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street.

Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 8 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 8.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

—MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

WAR COMMENT.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, June 11th.—I have a friend who is a clergyman and incidentally a soldier as well—I think I have referred to his sermons once before in these letters. His admirable sermons, have a special flavour of their own, for he never loses an opportunity of illustrating his texts with a reference to some experience of his own at the front.

He was preaching the other day from the text:—"The victory of battle standeth not in the multitude of an host but strength cometh from Heaven. They came against us in much pride and iniquity to destroy us and our wives and our children and to spoil us." (I Maccabees, 3, 19). Illustrating these words he recalled a meeting he had two years ago in a French town behind the front. Seated at his luncheon table in the railway hotel was a French lady and her two grown-up daughters, whom he was surprised to see her feeding out of a spoon. The mother explained after a while that they were refugees from the Lens district, whose home had been captured, looted and destroyed by the Germans and subsequently recaptured by the Allies. At the end of her story the mother, with tears in eyes pulled back the cloaks that her daughters were wearing. "The hands of both," said the presbyter, "had been backed off from the wrist. It is to save you English girls from a similar fate that those gallant soldiers of ours are fighting so desperately this Sunday morning."

I am sure that the people who heard from the pulpit that first-hand evidence of German devilry went away with a firmer conviction than ever that this war must be fought to a finish. But there was one lady in the congregation who seemingly had not learnt her lesson. She happened to be introduced to the preacher later in the day. She spoke to him of the trouble that the war had brought upon her house. "My husband," she said "is in prison at Dartmoor—he is a conscientious objector, you know." "That must be a great sorrow for you," replied my clergyman friend. "It is indeed," said she, "but I am surprised that you who are a soldier should be so sympathetic." "How can I help being sorry for you," replied the clergyman, "seeing that your husband loves you so little that he would not lift a hand to save you from the fate that befell those two poor French girls?" Then that woman went home to think about it.

During the week I have had a chat with a distinguished Australian now on a visit to this country, and some of the remarks he made about the Motherland made me blush with pride at being an Englishman. "We hear so much of German efficiency," was one of his comments, "but really they can't hold a candle to the Englishmen for efficient organisation." What first struck him on reaching this country was the spirit in which every mother's son and daughter was devoting himself to the war. He found the whole population voluntarily enrolled in the colossal war-making machine. "You women are marvellous," he observed, "We have nothing like it in Australia. Everywhere I go I see them cheerfully engaged in men's work." But what impressed him most of all was the thoroughness with which we had improvised our war organisations. As he put it, it took the Germans forty years to do what we have done in as many months.

"And not only that," he went on, "but you are doing such a number of wonderful things at the same time. I don't quite remember how many wars you are running in addition to the one on the Western Front but you have Expeditionary Forces in Italy, Macedonia, Palestine, Mesopotamia and East Africa all equipped from home. Your Navy is on every sea. Your Air Force is the best in the world. You have defeated in turn the Zepplins, the aeroplanes and the submarines. You have invented a new land-weapon in the Tank. You keep your Allies supplied

with guns, munitions, money, coal and food. You equipped the American Army until they could equip themselves. Your Red Cross units have been on every front during the whole war.

Your financial resources appear illimitable. You pay 5/- in the pound income-tax and 18/- in the pound excess profits tax, yet no charitable appeal ever goes unanswered and your Red Cross Fund subscriptions alone touch \$11,000,000. Your shipyards are doing to-day actually more work than they ever did in peace time and you have made yourselves practically self-supporting in regard to essential foodstuffs, an achievement regarded as quite impossible a few years ago. As for the bravery and tenacity of your men—and your women too for that matter—it is impossible to do justice to them. Not only your soldiers and sailors I mean, but for instance, the fishermen and merchant seamen, whose indomitable spirit has reduced the efforts of the under-water pirates to impotence. And with all these activities I never hear a word of depression. Here in London the spirit of the people is astounding. They realise well enough the peril of the German offensive and yet they go about their patriotic tasks absolutely undaunted. It's magnificent. That was what my Australian friend said. I had to admit as modestly as I could that it was all true.

It is always interesting to read of the impressions made by our own people and institutions upon outsiders and I was much struck by another tribute, from a different point of view, which came my way a day or two ago. It was contained in an article written by a Frenchwoman in a Paris newspaper about King George. I suppose there is hardly a man in the country who devotes himself with more unfiring energy to the business of his country than the King. He does not go about with a flourish of trumpets, he is not pursued everywhere like the Kaiser by obsequious reporters who lick his boots and write sycophantic articles about him in the Press. He does not keep himself continually in the public eye by sending blasphemous and hypocritical telegrams to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family—with an eye to their publication. But he is as hard a worker as you will find anywhere. His official duties are many and various, yet he finds time to perform much more than is imposed upon him by duty. Long ago he was called "The King who sees for himself" and he has well justified his right to such a title. Scarcely a day passes but he pays a visit to some hospital or factory or some section or other of the services, cheering the wounded and encouraging the workers. This is what the French lady, who was present at a recent Investiture at Buckingham Palace, writes about the King under the heading:—"The King of England is to be seen by everybody. There is nothing outwardly to distinguish him from the others. While 'God Save the King' is played, he stands at the salute, holding himself quite straight, his grave track face full of dignity and kindness. I look all around me. There is no hysterical enthusiasm, none of the open-mouthed wonder which doubters are accorded to every step and every heroic gesture of the Imperial Kaiser, but in all eyes may be seen the kind of trust and esteem and affectionate pleasure with which one looks upon a kinsman or a friend of whom one is proud. We have here a truly democratic Sovereign—one who instead of imposing his will upon the people feels that he incarnates their sentiments and wishes, who associates himself with their labours and shares their anxieties and ordeals, who fulfils his difficult role simply and conscientiously. When the American Labour delegates said that with him they had no impression of being in the presence of a king, they bestowed the highest praise on one who is only, and is content to be only, the first gentleman of his kingdom."

The German Lie Factory has rather run past itself lately—I mean it has made even the Krizze themselves sit up and take notice. Following a series of

quite comically exaggerated reports concerning the alleged amount of booty taken during the recent offensives, there was issued an official statement that they had captured from the French, British and Americans enough munitions and metals to last the German Army for a year. In spite of this, the authorities at home continued to pull down bronze statues, detach bells from church towers and confiscate saws, planes, and door-knobs. Frau Bache, simple soul, cannot understand why, if they have enough captured munitions and material to last them a year, they must still make raids on her kitchen. Then came the explanation. The official statements about booty had been merely lies, it was officially explained. Not in so many words, but that was the effect of it. They worded it like this:—"The reports about this great booty could not be based upon accurate assessment but resulted from a high estimate." That was something of a climb-down. It was then added that the demand for these metals, especially copper, continued to be great and that it had been found necessary "to issue new confiscation orders." Which wasn't very consoling for Frau Fritz. Possibly by way of compensation, they have banned the use of tablecloths and napkins in clubs, hotels and restaurants and the cloth (unreleased to be converted into bibbies) clothing!

"Rijns, yo Hausfrans, ring your bells, the foe is put to flight."

"Our tale of prisoners hourly swells, there's no one left to fight."

"We've marched a hundred miles to-day, a hundred towns we've wrecked."

Thus runs the Boche communique—or words to that effect. Well, lunch in Paris this day week, in Calais two days later, our progress so far's quite unique and likely to be greater.

"The loot includes 5,000 guns and planes and shells galore; of steel we've got 10,000,000 tons, of copper even more."

"Our modest bottoms heave with pride to think of what we've done."

"The Army now is well supplied till 1921."

P.S. Since writing this report, we find on close inspection

"That certain facts and figures may be subject to correction, e.g. the Calais trip's deferred, the Paris lunch postponed; (You see, reports are sometimes blurred or wrongly telephoned)"

"Our figures—well, they're merely round and must be read as such."

"In several cases there'll be found a nought or two too much."

"The estimates of captured steel were p'raps exaggerated."

"Our copper captures, too, we feel, were over-estimated."

"The first report was, otherwise, the whole truth (barring slips)"

"For, like Herr Washington, no lies could ever pass our lips."

"So, ladies, still your country yearns for all your household metals."

"Your knockers and your c'fessors, your door-knobs, saws, planes, kettles."

"And if your loyalty should need a little stimulation,"

"N.B.—The State has just decreed new laws re confiscation."

"OLD CROCK"

No Payment for O.B.E.

No fee or payment was made for appointments to the O.B.E., said Mr. Brookes, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, in Parliament recently and the recipients, if resident in Great Britain, were invested by the King with the insignia of the Order.

Baron's House Requisitioned.

When Baron Bruno von Schroder's house in Park-street, Park-lane, was commandeered by the office of Works, in 1917 he took a furnished house at 25 Grosvenor-street for 18 weeks. Before the War Losses Commission recently he claimed £290 for substituted accommodation, and expenditure in respect of the removal of pictures and fittings. The chairman's comment was, "that the Baron had acted very fairly in the matter."

IN NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND.

First Impressions and Reflections.

A Times correspondent writes: For anyone who comes to Switzerland direct from London and Paris it takes some time to become acclimatised to the 'idea of neutrality and to some of its immediate effects upon one's daily life.

This pleasant oasis of peace and pastoral industry surrounded on all sides by the tide of war, this uninvited place of refuge for all its flotam and jitsam, seems at first too good to be true. One's first few days at Geneva, in particular, are obsessed by a haunting sense of unreality. One almost resents the tranquillity of the splendid mise en scene, the even tenor of the neutral's day, the cheerful social amenities of his evenings when the fastened lights twinkle gaily over the Kussel and along the Pond du Mont Blanc, and all the world and his wife, overflowing the wide pavement, take their beer and ice at the Cafe du Nord. These brilliantly lighted streets, crowded with ploid and apparently prosperous citizens, who can watch the moon's silvery path upon the wine-dark waters of the lake without ever a thought of air raids, long-distance guns, or curfew regulations; all the ordered old-world regularity of civilisation's business and pleasure; the strange lack of men in khaki and hospital blue, the absence of all the sights and sounds of war, which we belligerents have come to regard as normal; these groups of young, able-bodied men, exempted in the very midst of Europe's conflagration from the universal business of slaughter, all combine to induce a curious sense of transient illusion. You surrender yourself to enjoyment of the oasis and its mirage of unwarped sensations as if you were watching some midsummer's eye play with the critical spectator's sense of detachment. Indeed, there are moments when it seems incredible that one should thus be translated, by the simple expedient of a night's journey in a railway carriage, to a land where people have slept quietly in their beds of night all through these four years of world-wide strife.

On Sunday, June 9, there was a gaily flagged regatta on the water front off the Quai du Leman. Against the purple background of the Savoy shore little fleets of white sails were glancing and gleaming in the sun. Excursion steamers, crowded with good bourgeoisie en fete, came gliding past trim gardens and terraced hotels of the Quai du Mont Blanc, just as of old, with bands of music and laughter. The most cosmopolitan and polyglot collection of humanity that Switzerland has ever entertained was taking its evening stroll and discussing its everlasting politics under the plane trees of the promenade. At the Cafe du Nord a remarkably good orchestra was playing light classical music, selected on strict principles of neutrality, to a crowd collected from all the four corners of the world at war—refugees, "mascotes," deserters, refractories, men and women spies and political agents of various shades of respectability. Greeks, Turks, Russians, Rumanians, Armenians, and Poles, German Republicans and French pacifists, interned soldiers and civilians—and, over all, the Pax Helvetica, the strange peace of this neutral sanctuary. An expert in local affairs counted 32 different races gathered around the little tables of the Cafe du Nord that evening; a very Cave of Aullam, a Parliament of rats, as it were.

But these first impressions, this sense of blissful immunity from the chaos and devastation of war, wear off as one comes to look beneath the surface of things, to observe some of the many undercurrents that flow beneath its apparent placidity, to understand something of the dangers and difficulties with which Switzerland is confronted as the result of the conflict on her borders, and what it has cost her to preserve until now her neutrality, her means of subsistence, and her territory inviolate. The sense of immunity from the worst of war's

horrors remains, and gradually one comes to accept it as a great privilege of rational existence; but at the same time one realises that the Swiss are bearing their share, and that no small one, of the world's heavy burden of trouble. This beautiful land that was Europe's playground of old, and is now her asylum and convalescent home, has fortunately escaped being drawn into the fray, but she has not escaped the world-wide menace of hunger, and she must face, like the belligerents, the necessity for reorganizing her national life and her principal industries to meet the new conditions that must arise when the world's armies cease from fighting and return to civil life. Indeed, being cut off from direct access to the sea, Switzerland's position has been, and still is, in some respects one of peculiar difficulty and grave danger.

The lights and laughter of cosmopolitan Geneva and Lausanne are apt to obscure the newcomer's perception of the price which the Swiss people have paid, and are paying, for the maintenance of their pledge and principles and for the preservation of their humane and impartial neutrality. The part which the Swiss Government has had to play has frequently been misunderstood, because of failure to appreciate the risks and penalties involved in the maintenance of that neutrality, as well as its vital importance to Europe and to the future of civilisation in its work of reconstruction. Similarly, the sacrifices which the Swiss people have made, not only at the call of patriotism, but from motives of humanity, have not been fully appreciated. The more closely one studies the actual situation in Switzerland and the forces which there determine public opinion (which has a far more potent influence on national policy than in most modern democracies) the more devoutly must one hope that the Swiss people will be able to remain neutral to the end, and eventually, in a reconstructed Europe, to achieve their complete independence and influence from beyond their borders.

There is one outward and visible sign of Switzerland's beneficent neutrality, however, which the Anglo-Saxon finds difficult to accept with equanimity, no matter how long he may have been in the country—namely, the presence of Germans, and their reception on a footing of equality, in decent society. Say what you will, this goes against the grain. After what has happened, after all that the world has learned of the real nature of the German, from his own thoughts, words, and deeds; remembering the things that they have done in Northern France, in Serbia, in Rumania, and, above all, in world-wide neutral Belgium—feels that there must be something wrong with a political code or creed that asks one to treat Germans as if they were still within the pale of civilisation, to jog elbows with them in public places and show no sign of aversion or disgust. And, despite all the indisputably good reasons which have made neutrality the only possible policy for Switzerland there are hundreds of thousands of sturdy Swiss citizens, in the German and in the French cantons, who heartily endorse the sentiments of Benjamin Vallotton's "Polterabend," who deplore with him the necessity for suppressing their deep-rooted Helvetic instincts of liberty and justice because of the obligations of a neutral State. As Vallotton puts it in one sentence, *Il s'agit de savoir si on est pour le brigandage.*

As you sit at lunch at the Cafe de l'Ouronne or on the terrace of the Beau Rivage, and the unwelcome sound of German guttural first assaults your ears, the beauty of the scene seems to lose something of its magic, the sunlight becomes less radiant, the air less eager. One looks at these sleek, self-satisfied Teutons, and, remembering the Lusitania, and the Armenian massacres, all the long list of horrors perpetrated in the name of their abominable Kultur, one wonders whether in our day—as some would have us believe—Germans will be permitted to resume their methods of peaceful penetration in England, to belong to our clubs, frequent our holiday resorts, and

pursue their business and pleasure as if nothing unforgivable had happened. Surely it can never be in the lifetime of the present generation, unless the German has been so thoroughly chastened that he repents in sack cloth and ashes and atones in full for all the crimes that have made the name of the Vaterland a byword throughout all the seven seas. For the present, judging by those one meets in Switzerland, he shows no signs of repentance. He walks delicately, it is true, having nothing to gain here by blustering, and being generally engaged on some business of propaganda, espionage, or trade offensive which calls for a display of urbanity; but nothing in his demeanour suggests consciousness of the fact that Germany's hardest task in the future will be to live down the infamy that she has earned by her methods of warfare. The neutrality of the German and especially his colossal vanity, defies analysis, for all our study of the matter. There is no doubt that the ambushed Junkers who infect these Swiss hotels look forward with calm assurance to being welcomed and allowed to resume their social and commercial activities in England and France, so soon as their good "German peace" has been concluded. And unfortunately there is little in the serenely neutral atmosphere of Switzerland to deceive them.

THE NEED OF THEOLOGY.

First Things First.

Writing in the Times a correspondent says:—"Theology, if it is not to be a barren study, must be an honest interpretation of religious experience. It must deal with our deep and elemental consciousness of God's existence and of man's relation to Him. Starting from the conviction that this relation is a real one, it must go on to express and to interpret the facts on which it is based. The queen of sciences, it has to do with life—the life of God and man—embracing in its purview all human experience of the things of the Spirit. Moreover, every man who has any religious experience at all and gives the slightest thought to it must be interested in theology. Consciously or unconsciously he is a theologian."

It is too often taken for granted that theology has no attraction for the average Englishman. There is less ground for that assumption than is frequently supposed. It is true that we are not given to fine distinctions, nor are we distinguished for a love of abstract studies, but these have no necessary connection with sound theology. Naturally, since theology is a science, just as biology or psychology are sciences, like them it must have its technical terms and its special forms. But it has to do with the realities of life in God and man, and with all that men call religion, and Englishmen are essentially religious. They may not wish to acknowledge the fact, but in the long run they rarely succeed in hiding it. And because they cannot but try to estimate the significance of their religious experience they must become theologians. Who can doubt this when on all hands we hear such questions as, "Why did God allow this war? Why does evil appear to be so strong and confident? Why has He permitted the world to be filled with mourners who have done no wrong? Such questions are questions in theology."

The failure of religious teachers is apparent in the fact that so many men put these inquiries without knowing how to find their answers. Our preachers have failed to interpret religious experience. Their preaching is concerned to a quite unjustifiable degree with secondary matters. They appear to be absorbed in subordinate questions, such as the history of the Christian ministry, the order of the Canon, the place of tradition, ecclesiastical interest. There, no doubt, have their place in religious life, but it is a subordinate place, and men are merely teased or irritated when they are driven to the conclusion that the accredited teachers of Christianity are more concerned with liturgy, minor

rites, and cummin than with the weightier matters of the nature of God and man, of life and death and the hereafter—realities whose presence they feel sometimes very dimly, but powerfully enough to lead them to welcome—a sympathetic interpreter of—their meaning, if only he can be found.

Greatly daring, we may venture to express the opinion that our teachers are paying too much attention to secondary matters even in their attempt to explicate the central fact of Christianity—the Incarnation. To put it bluntly, many laymen feel that they have heard enough for the present of the mode of the Incarnation and the nature of the Resurrection Body. Important as these matters are, they are, after all, subsidiary to the Fact of Christ—and it is that Fact with which men are concerned and about which they have not heard enough. They wish to learn the secret of His to whom they feel an irresistible attraction, but instead they find themselves hindered in their approach by a barbed-wire fence of definitions or challenged by the catchwords of controversies in which they have no interest and no real concern. It is to hinder true discipleship, to insist on these while neglecting the devout interpretation of that life recorded in the Gospels, of Him whom men feel still lives in the plenitude of His influence in their hearts. They are ready to acknowledge Him if only the significance of their experience is plainly and boldly proclaimed. In a word, they want the guidance of Christian theology from thoughtful, well-equipped men, who are able and willing to show how God reveals Himself in the terms of human life, in the Incarnation.

It is harm enough if the absorption of our teachers in secondary matters only made it difficult for the unlearned to learn the truth about God, but necessarily it also prevents men attaining a true self-knowledge. For until men find God they can never find out the truth about themselves. The Gospels make that evident. The Central Figure of the evangelical narrative goes among men to disclose the character of God, but no sooner do men perceive His divine power than they see themselves as they are, and learning that lesson they learn the meaning of penitence. How often are we told this is the first lesson of discipleship and that nothing can be hoped for until this is acknowledged? That may be true. But men must know God before they can gain that knowledge. A true theology is plainly the most practical concern in life.

These reflections have their source in Dr. A. C. Headlam's impressive inaugural lecture as Regius Professor of Divinity delivered at Oxford recently. He was not at all directly concerned with such questions as we have raised. He was rather at pains to vindicate the right place of theology in modern thought, especially insisting on the need of freedom and sincerity in those who engage in it. Among other things he suggested that a Christian teacher should impose on himself this test: that, although there might be this or that point in traditional belief on which he might feel doubt, he must be fully assured in his own mind and conscience that he held the conception of Christ's Person and teaching contained in the New Testament and handed down by the Catholic Church in the Creed. We would only add that this faith is as necessary for those who occupy the room of the unlearned as for their teachers. Laymen must at least be offered this, and for this purpose we would plead that their teachers should feel it their first duty to teach such sound theology as will bring this faith to all and make its meaning clearer to the humblest disciple.

Soldier Digs His Wife's Grave.
The Cardiff municipal employees, numbering over 500, struck work recently. Street lighting was interrupted, but the greatest inconvenience is at the city cemetery. Several funerals had to be suspended; and others were rendered possible only by the organization of a volunteer grave-digging corps. One soldier, who came home on leave to bury his wife, had to dig the grave, and soldier comrades helped him to complete the burial.

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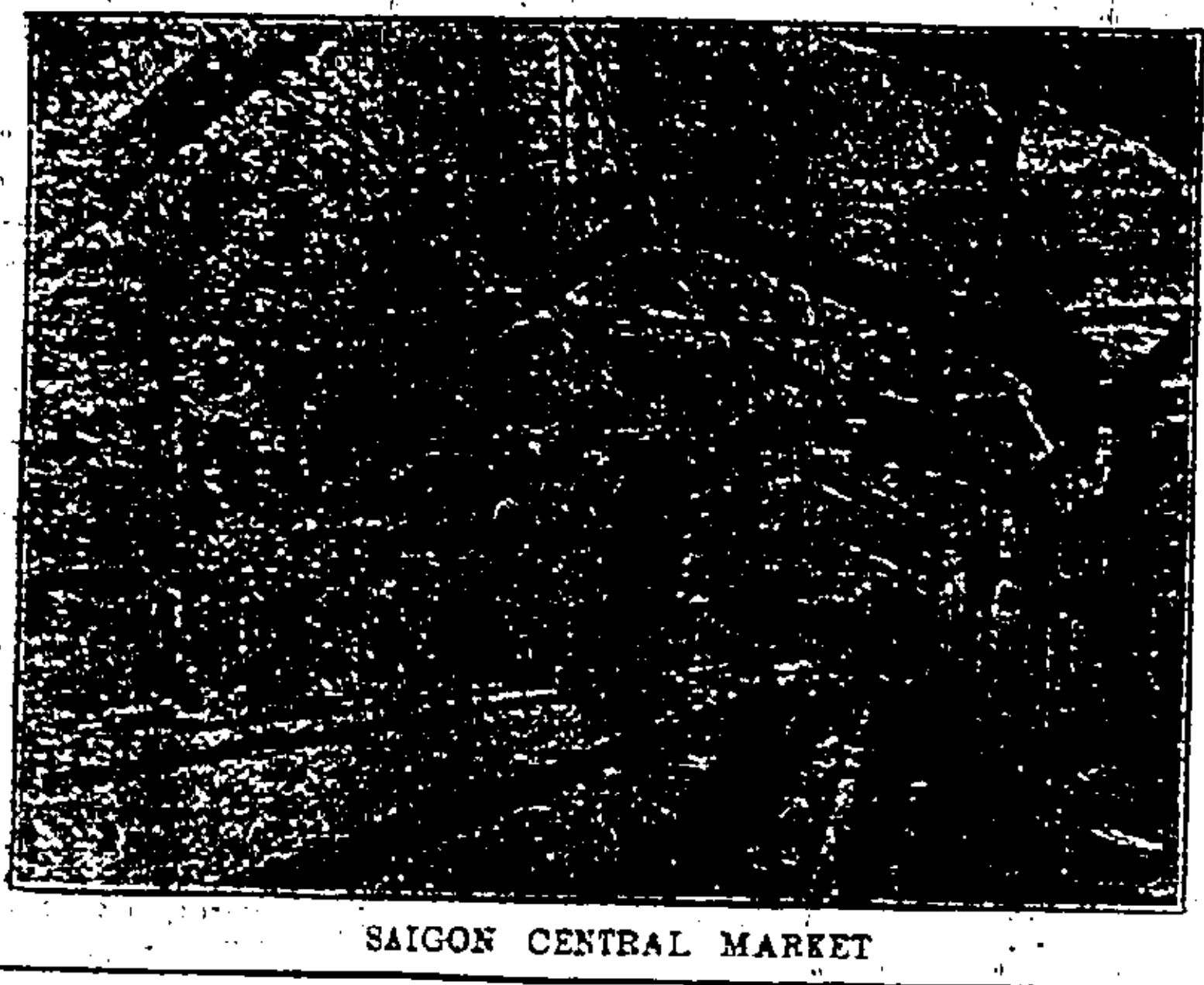
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The British Embargo on Hemp Braid.

The British Government recently announced that the import of hemp braid would be permitted to the extent of 50 per cent. of the imports in 1916 in regard to all countries. It was not clear whether the percentage would be by the quantity or weight. The Japanese Consul-General at London now reports to the Foreign Office:—"The percentage is to be calculated by weight. Shipments from Japan are to be deducted from allotment to each importer as they arrive in England."

Matches.

The Japanese match market has become suddenly active. It will be remembered that in March and April there was unusual activity in the export trade. This activity was soon followed by depression on account of the glutting of the market in China and India, and the advance in price consequent upon the increase in the cost of production, and thus the export market has been unusually depressed up to the middle of July. Sudden activity has now set in, however, due to the revival of orders from China, India, and the South Sea Islands. As a result, quotations have risen by Yen 2 to Yen 44 for phosphorus matches and by Yen 150 to Yen 55 for safety matches. The market has a very firm tone, and it is expected that the price of phosphorus matches will rise to Yen 46 or Yen 47.

Inspection for Export Brushes.

Some time ago it was proposed to inspect the quality of brushes for export in order to prevent inferior goods being sent away according to the Japan Chronicle. The Brush Manufacturers' Guild in Tokyo, Osaka, and Hiroshima have been making arrangements with regard to the proposal, and their representative have held conferences at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce during the last few days to discuss the steps to be taken to attain the object in view. At the conference on the 24th instant a complete agreement was reached on the matter. It was decided to establish an Association of Brush Manufacturers' Guild, the management of which has already been

appointed, to deal with the proposed inspection of exports. The conference agreed to carry the proposal into effect from September 1st.

The Metal Market.

The reported decision of the Japan Government to send an expedition to Siberia caused some activity in metals a short time ago, but the market has now suffered a set-back. Actual business was done at Y76 for electrolytic copper, but quotations have now declined to about Y73, and this in spite of the expectation that the official price of copper in the United States will be raised to 30 cents and the scarcity of stocks on the domestic market. With the increased exigencies of the military situation the U.S. Government has requisitioned supplies of lead, and imports to Japan have accordingly suffered a great diminution. The domestic market is depressed, however, and quotations have declined to about Y32. The market for spelter and antimony is also weak, the respective quotations standing at Y38 and Y27. The tin market, however, is strong, and quotations have risen to Y250. This is due to the difficulty of getting imports from Singapore and Hongkong and to the high price in London, where the latest quotation is reported to be \$384.

China and Her Iron-Mines.

It will be remembered that the law for the control of iron-mining, which was enacted by the Chinese Government when President Yuan was in office, has been causing some uneasiness among the Japanese. The law aims at the nationalisation of iron mines, and prohibits the participation of foreigners in Chinese iron-mining enterprises. As a matter of fact, the law is not rigorously enforced, at present, and let it should be strictly applied at any moment the Japanese Government has been making efforts to secure its complete cancellation. According to a Peking telegram to the Asahi, the negotiations in this connection which have been proceeding between the two Governments since the Tokyo Government addressed a formal demand for cancellation of the law in February last have not yet been brought to a "successful" conclusion. The message, however, add that there is a prospect of a portion of Japan's demand being accepted before long. Presumably this points to an amendment of the

THE FUTURE OF FIJI.

Feeling in the Islands. There is no doubt that the feeling in the Fiji islands is strongly against government from Australia or New Zealand, and active steps are being taken to protest against any action in that direction, consequent upon the report of the Inter State Commission.

The elected members have already taken steps and a cable has been sent to the Secretary of State asking whether any action will be taken without consultation of the people of Fiji, and, on the face of it, it looks as if the Inter State Commission has committed an error of judgment in recommending that certain things be done without even mention of the people of Fiji. The whole of the Press is opposed to the scheme, and the claims set out by the commission are disputed. Sydney as a port has a bad reputation owing to the wholesale pillaging on the wharves, and while this is probably only a temporary phase that can be remedied, everything is in motion for direct trade with the United Kingdom from Fiji.

It is contended that Australia has not made such a fine showing in Papua and the Northern Territory as to qualify her to govern Fiji, with much more complex problems. "We have no wish," says the Western Pacific Herald, "to see Fiji converted into a happy hunting ground for political jobbers, or into a dumping ground for political refugees, and this is what will befall us if we are attached to Australia or New Zealand. Why should the matter be settled without Fiji being consulted? Fiji has made sacrifices in this fight for the liberty of small nations quite comparable with those of Australia, and we demand it as our right that we should be heard at any conference concerning the fate of these islands or of any islands adjoining us in the Pacific."

law in favour of Japanese participation in iron-mining to the exclusion of other foreigners. This would be a very successful conclusion to the negotiations so far as Japan is concerned, but would certainly be ground for protest by other nations. Moreover, what of the alleged Japanese policy of non-interference in China's domestic affairs?

A CHINESE PROTEST.

Japanese Supply of Funds.

It is reported in the Japanese papers that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has forwarded a memorial to Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General, requesting his good offices in reminding the Tokyo Government of the grave harm done to the Chinese in general by the supply of funds from Japan to the Peking Government.

The memorial begins by referring regretfully to the long prevalence of civil commotion in China owing to the autocratic rule of the military party at Peking, and proceeds to point out that the prolongation of civil strife, which is as harmful to Japanese interests as to those of Chinese merchants, is entirely owing to the many loans the Chinese Government has raised from other countries. According to newspapers, the memorial says, as many as eleven loans have already been raised, most of them in Japan. These loans are raised for the pretended purpose of currency reform and other good purposes, but as a matter of fact are being wasted in military expenditure. In this way Japanese capital is being widely invested in China only to add to the misery of the Chinese, instead of helping them.

While admitting Japan is distressed in this matter by a desire to further Sino-Japanese friendship, it is regrettable that the Japanese Government takes little trouble to consult the wishes of the bulk of the Chinese people, its attention being confined to negotiations with the Peking Government. If this state of things is allowed to go on, the memorialists fear that harmonious co-operation between Japanese and Chinese merchants may become difficult.

Apart from the question as to which of the contending parties—North and South—is in the right, Chinese merchants are unanimous in the belief that the true cause of the prolongation of the civil conflict lies in the continuous supply of funds to the Peking Government from outside sources, and on this point the views of the European and American Press are in agreement with Chinese opinion.

The memorialists desire that Mr. Ariyoshi, who has won an

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I/T Singapore	148 1/4
I/T Japan	152 1/4
I/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
I/T San Francisco	82
co & New York	
I/T Java	156 1/4
I/T Marks	Nom.
I/T France	468 1/4
Demand, Paris	469

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4 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/6 3/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/7
30 ds. Sydney & Melbourne	3/7
30 ds. San Francisco	83 3/4
4 m/s. New York	Nom.
4 m/s. Marks	486
6 m/s. France	491
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	82 1/2
I/T Bombay	Nom.
I/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
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" 5 "	\$1.50 prem.
Canton	6 1/2% dia.

iversal respect among Chinese merchants during his long term as Consul-General at Shanghai, and who they believe must be fully acquainted with the sentiments of Chinese merchants, will lay before his Government these facts with a view to putting an effective stop to further evils arising from loan contracts.

The Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce is reported to have notified similar institutions throughout the country of the above representation, asking for their support to the stand taken by the Shanghai Chamber.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (34 of the Capital), i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Perthelet. General Manager A. J. Penot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HONGKONG SAIGON HAIPHONG YUNNANFOU

INCORPORATED IN FRANCE. Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND. Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUDET DE JOUVEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
DOWN HILL	UP HILL
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.
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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

Silver \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$24,500,000

Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. W. H. P. Wilson, Chairman

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

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Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Deputy Chairman

W.D. & H.O. WILLS

HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77
CIGARETTES.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

The Advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated July 23rd, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Allagar	2/6	3/0
Anglo-Java	5/0	6/0
Anglo-Malay	10/6	13/-
Batavia Malacca	3/6	4/6
Bekoh	2/3	3/9
Bkt. Martajam	4/0	5/0
Bkt. Sembawang	2/5	3/9
Chersonese (F.M.S.)	2/2	3/6
Chimpal	1/10	2/1
Consolidated	1/1	14/6
Haswood	3/0	3/9
Kamuning Perak	3/6	4/6
Kota Tinggi	2/2	3/6
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	8/-
Linggi Ord.	20/-	35/-
London A.B.	7/6	8/6
Merlimau	4/6	5/6
Padang Jawa	2/6	3/6
Perak	5/9	6/9
Port Dickson	2/9	3/9
Selangor	25/-	30/-
S'pore Para	3/6	4/6
S'pore United	2/4	2/8
Str. Settlements	5/-	6/-
Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-
Untd. Serdang	11/-	12/-
Sumatra	7/-	8/-
Untd. Sumatra	3/0	3/9
Untd. Temiang	17/6	19/6
Valambrosa	11/6	12/6

2/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah	160/-	190/-
Cassfield	110/-	130/-
Damanara	70/-	90/-
Elands & L'lands	60/-	70/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-
Landrum	42/-	48/-
Lango (Java)	42/-	48/-
Ledbury	55/-	65/-
Lumut	40/-	47/6
Malacca B.P.	80/-	100/-
Ord.	70/-	80/-
Nordana	22/-	25/-
Perman	30/-	35/-
Pegoh	43/-	55/-
Rembia Ord.	28/6	32/6
Rembia Pref.	35/-	40/-
Rubber Plant	22/6	27/6
Invest.	30/-	35/-
Sapong	85/-	105/-
Seaford	60/-	75/-
Tebrau (Johore)	55/-	70/-
Untd. Sias Belong	55/-	70/-

Dollar Shares.

Alor Gajah	2.70	2.90
Ayer Kuning	1.65	1.85
Ayer Molak	1.70	1.90
Balgoria	4.25	5.00
Bkt. Jelutong	.45	.55
Bkt. Katil	.75	.85
Glensay	1.40	1.55
Jeram	1.15	1.25
Jimah	1.25	1.40
Malaka Pinda	1.95	2.05
Malaka Takong	.55	.65
Pantai	1.10	1.20
Pangkor	.50	.60
Tambak	.75	.85
Ulu Pandan	.55	.65
Untd. Malacca	.80	.90

Kempas	7.25	7.50
Malakoff	4.00	4.25
New Serendah	3.50	4.00
Sandycroft	3.00	3.50
S'gai Bagan	2.60	3.00
Trafalgar	.90	1.00

Ayer Panas	7.50	8.00
Ch'hai Sardinia	5.40	6.00
Haytor	7.00	7.50
Kalamak	5.00	5.50
Lama	5.55	6.10
Margi	5.75	6.25
Nyala	5.55	6.00
Pajam	9.50	10.25
Radaia	8.65	9.00
Taluk Anson	8.25	8.75

Bukit Timak	11.00
Palas Balang	4.00
Tapah	12.00

Export of Newspaper.

Mr. Wardle, in a written answer to Colonel Ashley, says that the export of newspaper from the United Kingdom is not prohibited. Newspaper is not distinguished from other descriptions of paper for printing in the official trade accounts. The total exports of paper for printing of all kinds amounted to about 1,150 tons in January, 1,400 tons in February, 1,180 tons in March, 930 tons in April, and 950 tons in May.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 15th 1918. 6pm.—Orders given to lower local typhoon signal No. 3.

August 16th 1918. 6pm.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Wainaiwei. Pressure has increased considerably in Hongkong, and slightly to moderate elsewhere; an anticyclone of moderate intensity is situated in the Pacific to the south of Japan. The typhoon, after entering the coast, moved rapidly westwards and is now shown as a depression over Toking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.95 inches. Total since January 1st 74.13 inches against an average of 54.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

S. & S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. The same as No. 1.

2. Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lanchow. The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Aug. 16, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostock 6a. Nemuro 5a. Hakodate 4a. Tokyo 3a. Nagasaki 2a. Yokohama 1a. Oshima 12a. Naha 11a. Ishijima 10a. Bonin Is. 9a. Waiwai 8a. Hainan 7a. Kiangsu 6a. Changsha 5a. Shanghai 4a. Gt. Wall 3a. Sharp P. 2a. Amoy 1a. Swatow 12a. Taihoku 11a. Taichung 10a. Tientsin 9a. Kobe 8a. Yokohama 7a. Osaka 6a. Manila 5a. Cebu 4a. Hongkong 3a. Singapore 2a. Batavia 1a. Surabaya 12a. Medan 11a. Palembang 10a. Bangkok 9a. Saigon 8a. Haiphong 7a. Hongkong 6a. Singapore 5a. Batavia 4a. Surabaya 3a. Medan 2a. Palembang 1a. Bangkok 12a. Saigon 11a. Haiphong 10a. Hongkong 9a. Singapore 8a. Batavia 7a. Surabaya 6a. Medan 5a. Palembang 4a. Bangkok 3a. Saigon 2a. Haiphong 1a. Hongkong 12a. Singapore 11a. Batavia 10a. Surabaya 9a. Medan 8a. Palembang 7a. Bangkok 6a. Saigon 5a. Haiphong 4a. Hongkong 3a. Singapore 2a. Batavia 1a. Surabaya 12a. Medan 11a. Palembang 10a. Bangkok 9a. Saigon 8a. Haiphong 7a. Hongkong 6a. Singapore 5a. Batavia 4a. Surabaya 3a. Medan 2a. Palembang 1a. Bangkok 12a. Saigon 11a. 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